

Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 59.4 and the minimum 46.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.5 and 50.5.

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TROOPS ROUND UP SPARTACUS FORCES IN NEW CONFLICTS

Government Units Are Using Artillery Directed By Airplanes

ORGY OF CRUELTY

Both Sides Are Killing Prisoners, With Women Taking Part

LEIPZIG CAPTURED

Estimate Of Damage Done Runs To Over Forty Million Marks

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, March 11.—A telegram of today's date states that furious fighting is still proceeding in Berlin. The Government troops are methodically surrounding the Spartacists, who are well armed and well supported by the people and will hold many buildings. The Government troops are using artillery directed by aeroplanes which are dropping bombs, killing many innocent people. Both sides are killing their prisoners and women are participating in the orgy of cruelty. Red Cross ambulances are frequently stopped and the wounded thrown out and shot or beaten to death.

Bribes Save Official
Copenhagen, March 11.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that Baron Salmtun, the Police President of Lichtenberg, a suburb of Berlin, escaped shooting by heavily bribing the Spartacists. He states that over 150 persons have been massacred in Lichtenberg and that the Spartacists obtained an entry into the post office, which was held by a strong garrison, after a bombardment lasting over three hours by trickery. They thereupon disarmed and shot the garrison but released the postal officials.

In Berlin a detachment of Government cavalry captured a nest of Spartacists near the Church of St. Michael and took a hundred prisoners, of whom thirty were summarily shot.

The remaining Spartacists, who are at present holding out in entrenched gardens, cellars and barns, number about 3,000. They have been broken up into small parties of ten to twenty-five men. The newspapers declare that the Government troops expected to enter Lichtenberg on the 11th.

Leipzig Is Taken
Paris, March 11.—A message from Zurich states that the German troops have captured Leipzig from the Spartacists.

Berlin, March 10.—The Berliner Tagblatt states that the damage in the recent fighting far exceeds forty million marks while the Lokal Anzeiger estimated the dead at over 500 and the wounded at over a thousand.

Berlin, March 9.—It is expected that work generally will be resumed on Monday. The Government troops are masters of the situation and are driving back the Spartacists street by street to the east end of the city, but there is still desultory shooting and bombing in the center, of the capital where the Spartacists reacted in the vicinity of the Central Telegraph Office. The suppression of the revolt has produced an illusory impression of relief which is only temporary.

Gold Imports Still Barred In Britain

Spirits, Except Brandy, Rum And Hops, Are Also Included In Restrictions

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, March 12.—The Board of Trade announces that the general license permitting the importation of Imperial products and manufactures will not apply at present to gold or articles containing gold, except when assigned direct to the Bank of England and spirits, except brandy, rum and hops.

Peking Government Orders Four Local German Doctors Exempt From Repatriation

Names Of Doctors Birt, Blumenstock, Gerngross And Scholz Included In List Of 200 Exempted; Sequestration Begins Today

Four Shanghai doctors and one dentist, exempted by order of the Ministry of the Interior, are included in the 200 enemy subjects who are not to be repatriated. The complete list of those to be permanently exempted was issued at the Bureau of Repatriation, late yesterday afternoon together with the names of 32 persons, previously known as enemy subjects, who are now under the protection of Allied Consulates.

Dr. G. Blumenstock, Dr. Edward Birt, Dr. R. Gerngross and Dr. Scholz are the four physicians to stay and Dr. Carl Mosberg is the dentist named in the list. Telegraphic instructions, ordering their exemptions, were received by the Bureau of Repatriation from the Ministry of the Interior, it was learned yesterday.

Twelve nurses, working in hospitals in various parts of China, have been exempted also. The list issued by the Bureau gives the reason for each exemption. Several enemy subjects employed in the Chinese Maritime Customs, those vouchered for by Allied Legations and Consulates and Chinese and Japanese women who have become German or Austrian subjects by marriage are among those exempted. Other reasons given are age, dependants, and orders by General Lu Yung-hsiang, Director of the Repatriation Bureau, and General Chang Shu-yuan, Tuchun of Shanghai.

The sequestration of enemy property in the Central District of the International Settlement will begin this morning. It was learned last night. Police will be detailed to guard buildings occupied by German firms from nine o'clock today until a complete inventory of all property is made and the property itself removed to godowns designated by the Bureau of Sequestration of Enemy Property and Funds.

Four members of the staff of the Bureau and one foreign police officer will be detailed to make the inventory. Work will be started on the sequestration of enemy property in other districts of the Settlement as soon as German and Austrian possessions in the Central District are appraised and seized.

The complete list of enemy subjects exempted, as announced by the Bureau of Repatriation yesterday, follows: The list of permanent exemptions follows: H. Anderson, H. A. Adamsen, Ahrens, E. Arndt, Mrs. E. Behrendt, F. Borchardt, H. Beck, A. Bockermann, Mrs. B. Bothe, C. T. Brandt, Mrs. Bruhn and family, Breitenfeldt, wife and children; A. Bognner, H. J. E. von Broecker, Bruhn, R. R. Bohn, Father Byerlein, the Rev. Hermann Becker, Dr. G. Blumenstock, Dr. E. Birt, W. B. Clouth, three colored orphans from Tientsin, Mrs. Diesing, E. C. A. Diechen, E. H. von Dassel,

FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE OPENS IN APRIL

Retiring Attorney General Will Be General Adviser To The President At Paris

(American Press Wireless)
Washington, March 14.—Secretary of the Treasury Glass announced that an intensive campaign for the fifth Liberty Loan would begin not later than April 1.

The retiring Attorney General of the United States will accompany President Wilson to Paris as general adviser to assist the President at the Peace Conference.

WORK STARTS SOON ON NEW SHIPS FOR U.S. NAVY

Senate Committee Is Told They Will Be Under Construction Within Year

(American Press Wireless)
Washington, March 14.—All sixteen capital ships already authorized for the navy will be under construction on new ways within a year, Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Construction Department, informed the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on Tuesday.

Ishii Urges Action On Racial Question

Japanese Ambassador To United States Makes Recommendations In New York Speech

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, March 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, speaking before the Japan Society, urged action by the Peace Conference in Paris against race discrimination, and to eliminate prejudice.

GOVERNMENT RETAINING AMERICAN RAILROADS

Experiment Will Be Tried With Permanent Legislation, Says Director General

(American Press Wireless)
Washington, March 14.—The Director General of Railroads announced that on the approval of President Wilson the railroads would not be relinquished until there had been an opportunity to see whether a constructive permanent program of legislation could be adopted in a reasonable time.

REPORTS OF OUTBREAK AT RHYL EXAGGERATED

Officers Were Not Attacked And Girls Were Not Molested In Their Camp

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, March 8.—Brigadier-General Colquhoun, interviewed concerning the recent outbreak of soldiers, said that the officers at Kimmel and Rhyll were not attacked. On the contrary the men treated them with the greatest courtesy and they themselves mixed freely with the men, some of whom actually put down loot in order to salute them and then picked up their loot again.

The reports of the damage done to the camp were greatly exaggerated. Some fifty or sixty men attacked some of the canteens while the men in one camp, anticipating danger, armed themselves and fired contrary to express orders. This was on Wednesday when the fatalities occurred.

The girls' camp was not attacked and the girls were treated with the utmost civility. Not a man entered the girls' bedrooms while they were occupied. One man who raised the red flag in an attempt to introduce Bolshevism, was shot.

Government Troops Holding Off Rebels In Berlin Fighting



A remarkable picture made during the recent heavy fighting in Berlin—note one is in civilian clothes—fighting from behind a barricade hurriedly thrown up in a Berlin street.

Shanghai Merchants Lay Out A Program To Bring About Peace

Chinese Of City Plan Three Steps To Force Politicians To Conclude Civil Strife

To circulate the Diplomatic Corps in Peking and all the provinces, urging them to use the best of their efforts to hasten internal peace, was the decision arrived at at the meeting yesterday at the Ningpo Guild of over 200 representatives of all the Chinese local commercial bodies, including merchants dealing in hardware, export, woolen goods, tobacco, lumber, dyestuff, drugs, cotton yarn, eggs, paper, transportation, shares, provisions, coal, cotton goods, cotton, flour, laces and wines, as well as fourteen guilds. A committee was elected to formulate plans to enforce a "second step" if the action yesterday proves to be unsuccessful.

The second step, it is learned, will be the refusal of the entire merchant class throughout China to pay taxes. The committee is further entrusted with the work of forming a scheme for a "third step," but this the committee refuses to disclose for the present. The third step is generally understood to be a most drastic measure which the merchants will be compelled to resort to if the second step fails. The committee consists of twenty leading Chinese merchants with Mr. Yu Tah-ching as its chairman. Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Mr. Chen Tah-san.

Charging the Peking administration with causing the prolongation of hostilities in Shensi contrary to the will of the people, four local peace organizations yesterday telegraphed to the provinces and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, asking for moral support for immediate peace. The organizations were the Chinese Society for Permanent Peace, the Canton Chinese Peace Society and Associated Societies for Permanent Peace.

North Charges Canton With Giving Loans To Japan

The China peace conference has now come to the state of "you're another." The Northern delegation last night announced that it had asked Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern chief delegate, to explain reports that Canton was contracting loans with Japan and that Southern troops were violating the armistice in Shensi, Kansu and Fukien.

The charge made by the Northern delegation is that the Commissioner of Finance in Canton recently sold the telephone and tramway franchises to Chinese merchants who sold it in turn to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Loans of \$11,000,000, with big rights involved, go with the deal, it is reported.

Eastern Company Has New Cable Breakdown

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, March 11.—A breakdown of another of the principal cables of the Eastern Telegraph Co. is causing fresh delays.

TELLS COMMONS OF SALES OF SUBMARINES

Proceeds From Foe's Underseas Craft Are To Be Divided Among Allies

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, March 12.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. T. J. Macnamara stated that hitherto 54 ex-German submarines had been sold and others will be sold. The proceeds are to be divided among the Allies on a scale to be settled by the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council has not yet decided on the disposal of the other captured German warships.

He added that the provisional composition of the Mediterranean Squadron was six battleships, six light-cruisers, a destroyer flotilla and a submarine flotilla. During question time Mr. T. J. Macnamara stated that Heligoland is still in the possession of German armed forces and is protected by unsundered portions of the German navy. The Peace Conference is considering the future status of Heligoland, the German possession of which constituted a valuable adjunct to the exercise of sea-power by Germany.

BRITAIN'S STRENGTH IN WAR THEATERS GIVEN

Men On Western Front March 1, Including Dominion Forces, Numbered 1,324,106

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, March 11.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. F. E. Guest stated that the total strength of the British Armies of Occupation in all theaters of the war was fixed at 902,000. The strength of the British army in France, Belgium and Germany, including Dominion troops, on March 1, was 1,324,106. 197,000 German prisoners were also born on the British ration strength.

Admiral Jellicoe Is Now At Port Said

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Port Said, March 3.—H. M. S. New Zealand, with Admiral Lord Jellicoe and Lady Jellicoe, has arrived here.

Japanese Embassy Asks Investigation Of Tientsin Trouble

Washington Is Awaiting Report—Statement Of Consul Disappointing

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Tientsin, March 19.—The Consul-General for Japan has issued a lengthy official statement dealing with the riots of last Tuesday and Wednesday. The document has made a poor impression here and foreigners term it full of inaccuracies. American soldiers are still excluded from the Japanese Concession and from part of the French Settlement. A cable to the North China Star says that the Japanese Embassy at Washington has already asked an investigation of the trouble by the Department of State. The news caused a sensation in Washington. Washington officials are awaiting facts. They are confident that public opinion against Japan will not be stamped during the investigation.

LANSING SAYS GERMANY IS PAYING FOR SINS

American Secretary Of State Counsels Moderation In Dealing With Foe

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, March 11.—Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State, in a speech at a reception given by the foreign press to the American Peace Mission, said that Germany was suffering bitter retribution for plunging the world into an unlighteous war but sentiments of hatred and vengeance must not be allowed to stand in the way of checking the advance of terrorism in Germany. Common sense demanded that peace should be made without delay and food ships sent to Germany and no time must be lost if the world was to be saved from the despotism of anarchy.

Anarchist Who Shot Clemenceau To Die

Cottin, Who Attempted To Kill French Premier, Sentenced To Death

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, March 15.—Cottin, the anarchist who attempted to kill the French Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, has been sentenced to capital punishment by the Third Court-martial of Paris.

OBATA REQUESTS DELAY IN PUBLISHING TREATIES

Peking Believes He Was Acting To Protect Tsao Ju-lin And Lu

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Peking, March 18.—Mr. Obata's request for a delay in the publishing of secret documents continues to excite. The view now gaining credence is that Mr. Obata acted in the interests of Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Cheng-yu, who feared that the publication of the documents would reveal strong and further reasons for the nationalist of the railways, which they oppose.

GERMANY TO LOSE TSINGTAU AND ALL SHANTUNG RIGHTS

Provision To Be Embodied In Preliminary Treaty Of Peace

LEAGUE SETTLED

Cable From Wilson Says It Is To Be Made Part Of Pact

WILL FEED ENEMY

Grave Danger Is Seen In Recurrence Of Riots In Berlin

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, March 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, announced today he had received a cablegram from the President stating that the Plenary Conference of the Peace Conference had decided positively that the League of Nations is to be a part of the peace treaty.

Washington, March 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Associated Press reports from Paris say the Peace Conference has virtually agreed to include in the preliminary treaty of peace a requirement that Germany relinquish its leasehold on Tsingtau and all its concessions in the Shantung Peninsula.

Halts German Competition

(American Press Wireless)
Paris, March 15.—The Allies intend to prevent Germany from competing with the industries of France and Belgium which she has destroyed. Germany has few manufactured articles ready for export but she has large supplies of raw materials and coal which France wants, also potash and dyestuffs. Apparently it is expected that Germany will pay for food largely with exports.

All countries are being equally impressed by the danger of the defeat of peace through the recurrence of riots in Berlin. Shipments of food are now available at Rotterdam and Copenhagen for reshipment, which will be done as soon as arrangements for payment by Germany are effected. The lifting of the blockade and shipping of food to Germany is a big effort to save Germany and assure a stable Government with which the conclusion of peace is possible.

Feeding Of Germany

The agreement between the Allies and Germany with regard to the feeding of Germany is a great stride towards settlement of the problems of the Peace Conference. Under the agreement Germany will place \$125,000,000 in gold in the Bank of Belgium as security. In their turn the Allies agree to ship into Germany 70,000 tons of fats and 200,000 tons of other foods monthly. The Allies have sufficient foods on hand to ensure immediate delivery and it is now realized that these shall go in at the latest moment. The Allied policy is now one of giving credit to a bankrupt. It is realized that unless she is sustained, Germany later cannot pay the huge reparations required by the Peace Conference, and abandonment by the French of their old opposition to this policy is a step towards final agreement on other questions standing between the Allies. A result of the agreement will be that the blockade of Germany will be lifted materially. Exports will be permitted, those to go in part payment for food. The Allies will furnish Germany with a special list of products the export of which is barred. These are such as would give Germany an advantage over certain industries of Belgium and France.

Pope Issues Appeals

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, March 11.—A high authority tonight expressed doubts that the Treaty of Peace would be ready by the 20th and was of opinion that the

middle of April was a more likely date. The Pope has appealed to the Allies urging a speedy peace "without humiliating Germany" in order to prevent "the creation of a Bolshevik Germany."

London, March 12.—An official communiqué from Paris today reports that the Supreme War Council discussed the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the peace preliminaries and adopted the articles drafted by the military experts.

Paris, March 12.—The Italian delegation, in a memorandum presented at the Peace Conference, claim the Upper Adige, the Trentino and Julian Venetia. The memorandum says that the Julian Alps alone can close the eastern gate to Italy and declares that Gorizia, Trieste, Pola and Fiume and numerous towns and villages on the coast of the Adriatic and in the interior are indisputably Italian while, in order to eliminate all danger, a just share of Dalmatia must be reserved to Italy.

Kiel Canal Opened
Paris, March 12.—The Ports and Waterways Commission has recommended that there shall be open navigation for all nations through the Kiel Canal which shall be entirely free to all merchant vessels and warships, the canal to remain under German ownership and operation.

The aerial terms adopted by the Supreme Council for the disarmament of Germany generally speaking end the military use of dirigibles and aeroplanes, but commercial planes are permitted. Naval planes are also barred excepting a hundred sea-planes for mine-sweeping in the North Sea.

An invitation has been sent to neutral countries in Europe, Asia and South America asking them to appoint representatives for an unofficial conference to be held in Paris on the 20th for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of expressing their views on the League of Nations.

Air Terms Important
Paris, March 12.—The Supreme War Council will devote more time than was expected to the consideration of the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminary treaty of peace on account of the urgent representations made by its aerial advisers as to the absolute necessity of strictly limiting the development of German commercial aerial industry on the ground that, under modern conditions of warfare, aerial machines are capable of instantaneous transformation into weapons with disastrous effects. If Germany is to be effectively disarmed it is just as important that her commercial air fleet shall be kept within safe limits as that her army and navy shall be suppressed.

There was no meeting of the Council of Ten yesterday. The chiefs of the Allied Governments, President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Lloyd George, met in private conference in the afternoon the gathering lasting more than two hours. Two important topics were under consideration: first, the difficulties of combining the Convention of the League of Nations with the preliminary treaty of peace and, secondly, the claims for territory. The Paris newspapers state that the greatest trouble ahead concerns the questions of the Adriatic and Alsace-Lorraine.

The communiqué issued by the Committee on the Responsibilities for the War is ominous for the Kaiser for it proposes the constitution of a high tribunal which cannot be blocked by any consideration of rank. It is understood that the report of the Commission on the Responsibilities of the War recognises that from the point of view of present international law the trial and punishment of perpetrators of criminal acts in the conduct of the war.

Belgium Asks Admittance
Paris, March 9.—It is understood that Belgium has requested to be admitted to discussions concerning the preliminary peace and consequently one Belgian representative, probably M. Hymans, will attend the discussions concerning the settlement of the Western front.

The Supreme War Council has formulated plans for the resumption of the armistice negotiations at Brussels on the 15th. These plans provide for taking over the German merchant marine in return for supplying food until the next harvest, Germany paying for it, firstly, with coal and potash; secondly, through Germany's credit in neutral countries and, thirdly, from foreign securities held in Germany, the three sources yielding 100,000,000, which amount is required to furnish adequate relief. The Allied delegates express the opinion that these proposals will be acceptable.

Correspondents in Paris state that the number of officers in the German army is to be limited to 4,500 while the navy will consist of six ironclads, five cruisers and thirty-eight destroyers.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 12.—The decision of the Supreme Council to cut down the German army and to abolish its conscriptive character is regarded, both inside and outside Conference circles,

as the greatest blow ever dealt to conscription. The decisions of the delegates were unanimous and the only opposition was from the military advisers, except the British military advisers, who favored the decision.

London, March 12.—The papers acclaim the decision of the Supreme Council to abolish conscription in Germany as the most notable episode in the history of the Peace Conference and as a triumph for Mr. Lloyd George.

The Daily Telegraph states that till a few days ago nothing so bold or so decisive was contemplated. "It is the work of one man and if he had not been the Premier of Great Britain at this moment the chance would have been missed."

The Daily Chronicle says that there is now no risk of perpetuating conscription in Great Britain and the United States and we cannot suppose France and Italy will care to cumber themselves indefinitely with it.

The Daily Mail comments that it is the greatest practical step yet taken towards the discouragement of the conscriptive system.

The Star remarks that the chief credit for this unmeasurable human blessing is due to Mr. Lloyd George.

Paris, March 10.—The question of the German colonies is in abeyance as the efforts of the Peace Conference are concentrated on the settlement of the preliminary peace terms.

In view of the statements in the French press forecasting the destiny of the German colonies it is well to recall that provisional decisions so far have been reached only with regard to Southwest Africa, which has been assigned to the Union of South Africa; New Guinea, which has been assigned to Australia, and Samoa, assigned to New Zealand. Concerning the other islands in the Pacific there is no indication that the Australians or Japanese have abated their claims but it is certain that if Japan's case is upheld as appears probable, much will be done to frame mandates to ally the fears of Australia and New Zealand. The Japanese appear to be willing to accept mandates containing very definite restrictions on the uses of the islands for naval and military purposes.

The Supreme Council has decided that Germany shall be permitted to retain an army of only 100,000 men recruited by voluntary enlistment for twelve years' service with a definitely fixed armament but no tanks. She will not be permitted to have an air fleet and may retain only 15,000 soldiers. She will be allowed to keep a few aeroplanes but the stocks of material and munitions in excess of the stipulated quantity must be destroyed and must not be replaced.

Japanese Delegate's Views
(American Press Wireless)

Versailles, March 15.—Kinnouchi Saionji, head of the Japanese Delegation at the Peace Conference, arrived at 1 p.m. on Thursday and departed for Paris. He expressed no hesitation in saying that Japan desires the nations to be organized so as to ensure a more effective civilization in practice as well as in theory. Regarding China, he said that the present Japanese Government was determined that China should realize how fully Japan would meet her in all future dealings. Negotiations may help to bring about mutual confidence and esteem as well as co-operation in the development of both countries and their peoples.

Paris, March 15.—President Wilson authorized the statement that there has been no change in the plan originally framed for linking together the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. This plan was communicated by the Peace Conference itself at the first plenary session, and there had been no departure thus far from the order then laid down.

One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the League of Nations, Dr. Ediz Moniz, Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief Portuguese Delegate at the Peace Conference, said to a representative of the United Press at the headquarters of the Portuguese Delegation at the Hotel Campbell today, that he was unable to understand the discussions in the United States on the League of Nations. Portugal's

he considered that the League of Nations would be of the utmost importance in promoting the peace of the world. He favored it for financial, economic and social reasons. With the League in operation all nations in future will be neighbors instead of flying apart with vast distances between them, each with its own self-centered interests. Henceforth the nations would be drawn closer through a daily exchange of views. "As an example, we have naturally a great love for Brazil. Nevertheless there is a difference between us. Once the League of Nations starts going this difference will be abolished and Portugal and Brazil will draw even closer, like brothers that live in the same house."

"The same thing will happen with all nations once close contact is established. For in a short time it will be strengthened by other means of drawing together. I mean aeroplanes."

He believed that Portugal, which is the extreme Occident of Europe, would soon be only twenty hours from the new world. Speaking of the work immediately ahead of us he said that Portugal's demands were very modest. "We merely wish for the restitution of a tiny piece of ground at the mouth of a river in Africa, wrested from Portugal in 1872 by Germany in violation of the Treaty of 1763, but where today the Portuguese flag is again flying. This has little real value but tremendous sentimental importance to Portugal. We have studied out the matter and are fully prepared to compete for colonies. In order to carry this out we must not be inferior to the countries that are forcing the war on us. Incidentally we want to see Allied capital participate with ours. Portugal was hard hit by the war. We sent to France 54,000 troops from Africa, which represents a great effort from a population of 7,000,000, specially as these people are poor and the sending of troops a long distance is very expensive. We furnished food, ammunition, guns, rifles, one destroyer, 157,233 tons of shipping at the same time offering to the Allied naval bases. Armaments loaned to the United States rendered great service to the cause."

"In addition to the troops sent to France, Africa raised 250,000 men and provided the Allies in Africa with a vast native army of workers, etc. Losses among native porters through fever and illness due to the bad climate amounted to 100,000. Much of colonial work is now at a standstill on account of this, as man power is lacking. Though far removed from the battlefields, the country did not escape attacks, the Azores, Madeira, Mozambique and even the coast of Portugal being bombarded by German warships. Our maritime losses amounted to over 900,000 tons. The losses of our expeditionary forces in France and Africa exceeded 15,000, of which about 9,000 were killed. Nevertheless, as I said, Portugal's claims are modest. We leave it to the Conference to decide the damages of Portugal and to allow Portugal reparation for the financial situation forced upon us by the war."

CHINA SETTLES FOR U.S. SAILOR'S KILLING
Widow Of Man Shot When Monocacy Was Fired On To Get Compensation

Peking, March 15.—At the last meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to accept the suggestions made in the American note of March 6 regarding the settlement of the Monocacy incident, and the Waichangpo has been instructed to reply to the American Legation in this sense. The widow of Yeoman O'Brien will, accordingly, receive an indemnity of 25,000 gold dollars, while seamen Donnelly and Ferguson will be indemnified to the extent of 500 gold dollars each. The Tachun of Hunan will, furthermore, deliver a letter of apology to the American Consul at Chungking.

The U.S.A. Monocacy was steaming up the Yangtze River on the morning of January 17, 1913, and had reached about fifty miles above Yochow when Chinese troops stationed along the south bank of the river fired on her without giving any warning. Nearly one hundred shots hit the vessel, and Yeoman O'Brien was so severely wounded that he died within half an hour, while seamen Donnelly and Ferguson received slight injuries. At the time when the firing took place the Monocacy was flying her colors in a manner to clearly indicate the nationality of the ship, and nothing was done by those on board to cause the firing. The Chinese troops were, however, banished and out of hand, as there had been constant fighting between Northern and Southern forces in that neighborhood; and this fact is advanced as an explanation of the shooting.

The American note of March 6 and the decision of the Cabinet to accept its terms in full are both based upon a careful inquiry, extending over a year, into the facts of the Monocacy incident, which has now been settled satisfactorily to both parties.

Tells Of Plot Aimed At Czecho-Slovaks
Supreme Council Informed Plan To Overthrow Government Was Defeated
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 11.—A Czecho-Slovak delegate has informed the Supreme Council that a widespread German-Hungarian and German-Austrian conspiracy to overthrow the new Czecho-Slovak Government has been discovered.

GERMANS IN COURLAND WIN FROM BOLSHEVIKI
Retake Two Towns East Of Libau Where British Squadron Has Arrived
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bale, March 11.—A semi-official message from Berlin states that the German troops, after sharp fighting, have recaptured Schrudunden and Laichen in Courland, east of Libau, from the Bolsheviks after inflicting severe losses on the latter. This report that the Germans have captured Riga is untrue.

Copenhagen, March 11.—A British squadron has arrived off Libau with a British Commission to negotiate with the Lettish Government.

Lemberg Bombarded By Guns Of Ukrainians

Over Hundred Shells Are Fired Into City And Several Are Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Posen, March 9.—Yesterday the Ukrainians heavily bombarded Lemberg. Over a hundred shells fell in the city and several persons were killed or wounded.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR MEETINGS PLANNED

Announcement That Convention Will Be Called Is Made By British Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 12.—The Minister of Labor, Sir Robert Horne, speaking in London today, stated that an International Convention would shortly be signed in Paris establishing an annual labor conference to discuss industrial conditions throughout the world.

Each nation who was a party to the Convention would have four representatives; two appointed by the Government, one by capital and one by labor. He added that the draft of this Convention was prepared by the British Ministry of Labor.

EUGENE CH'EN ARRESTED?
(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 18.—The Japanese Consul at Vancouver reports that Eugene Chen has been arrested there. The charge is not clearly stated but the Consul adds that Eugene Chen was editing a paper called the New Republican published in Victoria, B.C., and was president of a society called the Chinese Association of Canada.

Finally the Japanese Consul adds that at the preliminary hearing the police stated that secret Sino-Japanese documents alleged to have been stolen from the chief Chinese delegate, La Cheng-hsiang, were found in Eugene Chen's possession and Eugene Chen declined to say how he received them.

Not Ch'en Of Gazette
Notwithstanding certain apparent parallels it is highly unlikely that the Eugene Ch'en mentioned in this dispatch is the Eugene Ch'en who was editor of the Peking Gazette and later came to Shanghai. The last heard of Ch'en was that he was in Paris with C. T. Wang and Quo Tai-chi. Ch'en, Wang and Quo left Shanghai last September for the United States on a mission for the Canton Government. The end of the war upset their plans and when the peace delegates assembled in Paris they went there. Although Ch'en is due back here it is hardly possible that, even if he had stopped in Victoria, he would have been there long enough to be elected head of the Chinese association.

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Chinese Staff Of Customs Petitions For Betterment

List Of Requests Sent To Inspector General By
Shanghai Assistants And Clerks

Following on the recent request of the Outdoor Staff for bettered conditions the Chinese staff of the Maritime Customs here have addressed a petition to Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General at Peking, asking readjustments in the present system, as affecting the large corps of assistants and clerks.

The petition, which sets forth in detail the matters in which changes are sought, is signed by Mr. Ting I-hsien, Acting Assistant Statistical Secretary, and Mr. Ling Booying, assistant, as well as by others of the Statistical Department, and by assistants and clerks of the Chinese staff at the Customs House.

The text of the petition follows: "Sir—We have the honor to state that since the withdrawal of Germans and Austrians from the service the Customs work has been carried on by the members of the Allied nations. We, the Chinese assistants and clerks constituting an important class of employees in the service, have been entrusted with a greater share of duties which were formerly solely for the foreign staff. We have endeavored to be loyal, faithful and obedient in the performance of our duties; but we feel that our efforts have not received the recognition we expected. We, therefore, have the honor to lay before you the following facts for your kind consideration.

"Concerning the Chinese Assistants and clerks as a whole:

"A. Medical Attendance.—By service regulations full medical attendance is given to the foreign staff, their families and even servants. But we have nothing of the kind, medical doctors being employed by the Customs merely for the purpose of examining whether or not we are fit for duty. We find it difficult to support ourselves suitably with our present pay when we are in good health; how can we provide in case we fall ill? Moreover, the fees charged by the Shanghai doctors are alarmingly high. We would, therefore, beg you to give due consideration to this question of medical attendance.

"B. Rent Allowance.—The service provides living quarters for the foreign staff and in case there is no quarter available rent allowance is granted instead. This is justified by the fact that members of the foreign staff have left their native countries and come to work under exotic conditions. But we feel it to be a hardship on us that no such allowances should be granted to the Chinese staff of whom the majority, more than 95 percent, do not own the houses at the ports they are working in and have to pay the constantly going up rent from the limited amount of their income.

"C. Sick Leave.—The service rules that a foreign employee will get half pay after three months' sick leave and a Chinese will be placed on half pay after one month! We would wish to have the discrimination done away with for the sake of justice.

"D. Long Leave.—As a rule foreign employees will get one year's leave on full pay after 7 years' service, while the Chinese only get two months after 4 years or even more. Therefore, we would request that a greater latitude be granted in this respect in proportion to the length of service, etc.

"E. Passage Allowance.—In case of transfers the service issues passages and allowances to the foreign employees, their families and even their servants, while Chinese employees have to pay most of the expenses out of their own pockets. We would request that a treatment similar to that accorded to foreign employees be conferred to us.

"F. Retiring Allowance.—An assistant may get his retiring allowance after 7 years' service while it requires a Chinese clerk 12 years in order to get it. It takes a Chinese clerk therefore 35 years to get three retiring allowances while during the same period the assistant can draw 45 allowances. The difference of pay in favor of the foreign staff already justifies their higher standard of living and we venture to submit that no further discrimination should be made with regard to the retiring allowance which is only to be given once for a number of years. We would beg to draw your attention to this point.

"G. Re-classification.—Now comes the last yet the most important question of re-classification. We have brought up this question from time to time but never met with your approval. From the appendix you will see that it required Mr. Wong Kumping to serve 42 years to climb up to the rank of Principal Clerk A, which is still not a very sure rank for others to attain, because many are forced to resign on account of their old age; hence many blanks in the senior ranks in the service list. In recent years, re-classifications have been made for the foreign indoor and outdoor staffs, but none for the Chinese clerks. The pay scale of Chinese clerks was fixed in 1908 by the former Inspector General, and it still applies to the clerks, whose cost of living has increased considerably apart from those conditions incidental to the war.

"Moreover, the promotions in the service if compared with any of our sister services, namely, the Postal and Salt Customs, etc., are the slowest of all. We, therefore, submit that a re-classification of the clerks should be considered in the sense that promotions be so arranged as to be due every two years and that steps which we, the clerks, have to climb be curtailed while those who get special recommendation for meritorious services be duly rewarded.

"Trusting that our humble request will meet with your favorable consideration and approval.

"We have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servants,
"Statistical Department.

(Signed) Ting I-hsien,
Acting Assistant Secretary,
Ling Booying,
Assistant,
Lee Iu-kai,
Hong Doo-dzian,
Kau Zu-Whel.

"Custom House,
(Signed) Lau Hon-chi,
Nga Ung-ping,
Chung Kwong-chun,
Wong Yun-za.

"And other Chinese assistants,
(Signed) Lai Chuen,
Mo Sih-chiu,
Ng Kai-yu,
Shao Chin-yun,
and other Clerks."

Appended to the petition is a comparative table indicating the rate of speed in promotions according to the services lists of last year. After comparison of the promotions in the foreign and Chinese staffs the appendix concludes: "The above table shows that only one man has been able to climb to the top of the class after 42 years' service. There are numerous others who have worked from 30 to 40 years still drawing a monthly pay at the rate of Tls. 120 to Tls. 150 and having little or no chance to fill the blanks in the ranks of the principal clerks."

RUSSIAN TALKS BEFORE COMMITTEE OF SENATE

Three Courses Of Action Given
By Man Who Was Member Of
Kerensky Government

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, March 14.—M. Nicolas Avxentief, a member of the former Kerensky Government, addressed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday, suggesting three possible solutions of the Russian problem: (1) The despatch of Allied forces to maintain order in Russia until a popular election is held. (2) The furnishing of munitions, food, clothing and other supplies to an organized Russian Government. (3) To establish commercial credits to enable loyal Russians to continue warfare against the Bolsheviks. The Senate Committee took no action.

MISCONDUCT IS CHARGED IN PARADISSIS CO. CASE

Liquidator Makes Serious Report
When Appeal Against
Winding-Up Comes Up

Intimation of seriously improper conduct on the part of the appellants was made yesterday in the British Full Supreme Court when an adjourned hearing in the appeal case of Alex. E. Paradissis and Co. took place. The appeal is against a winding-up order made by the Supreme Court recently and is being heard by Sir Haviland de Saumarez and Judge Skinner Turner. Mr. F. A. Robinson appeared as official receiver, Mr. E. W. Godfrey on behalf of the petitioning creditors and Mr. John Hays for the company in the absence of Mr. R. F. C. Master.

When the case was called Mr. Hays asked an adjournment in view of Mr. Master's illness. The court stated that it wanted some explanation in view of reports from the liquidator that improper things were going on. Very serious reports of misconduct had been made by the liquidator, Mr. Hays said that he only wanted an adjournment until Friday and the court stated that the liquidation was being held up and creditors of the firm might suffer.

Mr. Robinson in reply to the court said he could not help very much. There was a matter of some gravity which called for explanation and he had been to see Mr. Paradissis, who failed to give him an explanation in any way satisfactory. Mr. Godfrey, replying to the court, said he had not considered what application he would make in the event of the court refusing to go on with the appeal and stated that he had agreed to Mr. Master's announcement that he would ask an adjournment till Friday.

The Chief Judge thought it best to grant the adjournment but pointed out that so far as could be made out the court was being defied and suggested to Mr. Godfrey that he consider what application he would make. The court stated that it would not go on with the appeal until an explanation had been made. Mr. Godfrey made application that the books in possession of Mr. Paradissis be handed over at once to the court, which was granted, and the Chief Judge stated that the case would have to come on Friday regardless of Mr. Master's illness.

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UNITED STATES TO HAVE SHIP INSURANCE AGENCY

New Federal Bureau To Operate
Like War Risk Bureau Did
In War Time

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, March 14.—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announced that plans were being formulated for the establishment of a Government insurance agency for the insurance of ships and cargoes in peace time the same as the Treasury's War Risk Bureau did in war time.

Plumer Is Methuen's Successor At Malta

Is Officially Announced That He
Will Be Governor And Commander-in-Chief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—Official General Sir Herbert Plumer has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta in succession to Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, who has resigned.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending March 15: Police Force.—1st class warder A. H. Chamberlain is invalided from March 12.

Health Department.—The service of Inspector M. A. Popp will terminate on March 10.

Public Works Department.—Mr. W. Mitchell is appointed Clerk-of-Works on probation from March 10.

Electricity Department.—Long leave

is granted, under medical certificate, to Miss G. L. Bateman, correspondence clerk, from March 15.

The appointment of Mains Engineer C. M. Peritt is confirmed under agreement from April 1, 1919.

Long leave is granted to Mr. J. E. Wilson, Electrical Assistant in Power Stations, from March 22.

Legal Assistant.—Long leave is granted to Mr. K. E. Newman, from April 28.

Revenue Office.—The service of Collector H. Schroder terminated on March 10.

A WINTER AILMENT

The Time When Rheumatism Returns

This is the season when stiffness in the joints, and sharp twinges of pain in the muscles of the arms, legs or back, give warning to many people that rheumatism has not been dispelled from their system. Damp or cold days excite the old trouble and make existence miserable.

There are almost as many ways of treating rheumatism as there are doctors. Most of these treatments are directed only at the symptoms, and are reckoned good enough if they relieve the pain and stiffness for a time, but they fail to get at the cause of the trouble, and so the rheumatism returns after exposure to damp or cold.

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The most direct treatment for rheumatism is Dr. Williams' pink pills, because they enrich the blood, making it pure and red. By this method the system is strengthened, the poisons are expelled, and the patient is far less likely to suffer from further attacks.

For men and women alike, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are a valuable tonic and health builder. They are sold by dealers everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

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Arnold Bennett's Latest

The Roll-Call. By Arnold Bennett.
 New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.60 gold.

This novel relates the adventures of George Clayhanger, who manifests his independence of the Five Towns of his parents by quitting Bursley at the "unripe" age of seventeen and coming up to London, where he assumes the name of Cannon and apprentices in the office of Lucas and Enwright, architects. Perhaps it is Mr. Bennett's way of manifesting his independence also, as if he were afraid that "The Pretty Lady" had not sufficiently demonstrated it. The London he depicts in "The Roll-Call" is the London of the first years of the twentieth century. Mr. Bennett maliciously describes his hero demonstrating his ability to hang by his toes off a mantelpiece on "the very morning upon which President McKinley having expired, Theodore Roosevelt ascended to the throne and inaugurated a new era." This is characteristic of the satirical mood of the present novel as it was of "The Pretty Lady." The author takes a sly delight in exposing young Clayhanger's puerilities, his timidity, his self-deception. "See," he seems to be saying to you, "this young man, whose notions about the world are so malformed, whose destiny is subject to the most fortuitous occasions, who is never of the same mind for two hours together about what he wants, who is capable of snobbery and the crassest money-worship—this young man may one day become a great architect and belong to academies and achieve an impenetrable carapace of respectability!"

Never has Mr. Bennett's satire been so effective, so richly humorous. He takes George about in the different strata of London society, his first sweetheart's father is the "factotum" at Lucas and Enwright's, her father marries a charwoman. And he places a "tea" with the factotum and the charwoman, next to a fashionable luncheon in a great house. The luncheon is described irresistibly; the infinitesimal talk, the inconsequential people, the house itself, meretricious as the imitation rafters of the ceiling. And after "the pale nightmare" of this luncheon George goes to his rooming-house to have tea with the factotum and the charwoman he had married. Mr. Bennett's genius for making visible the aureole which surrounds the commonplace is magnificently exemplified here. This charwoman is the most poetic person in the book. There

is an infinity of romance in her; her husband's devotion is made completely understandable:

His face was close to the blancheted, blind face of Mrs. Haim. He thought she looked very young, astonishingly young in comparison with either Haim or Prince. Her complexion was damaged but not destroyed. Little fluffy portion of her hair seemed absolutely girlish. Her body was full of nice curves, which struck George as most enigmatically pathetic. But indeed the whole of her was pathetic, very touching, very precious and fragile. Even her large, shiny, shapeless boots and the coarse sateen stuff of her dress affected him. A jump embarrassed his throat. He suddenly understood the feelings of Mr. Haim toward her. She was inexpressibly romantic. . . . They deposited her on the bed. She sighed; then smiled. A slight flush showed on her cheek under the light of the candle which Mr. Prince was holding aloft. Mysterious creature, with the mysterious force of life flowing and ebbing incomprehensibly within her! To George she was marvelous, she was beautiful, as she lay defenseless and silently appealing.

With Marguerite, the factotum's daughter, George quarrels. Mr. Bennett gives us reasons for this quarrel, but the reader suspects, even if George does not, that he is ravished by the magnificence surrounding Lois, whom he marries. The magnificence does not belong to Lois, it belongs to Miss Wheeler of the wonderful complexion, who spends "half a million francs a year." But Lois is part of Miss Wheeler's entourage. Lois is ambitious. And George is, too, ambitious for money and all sorts of distinction. It is not the ambition of intellectual curiosity that makes him want to know things; it is the ambition of vanity. And, Mr. Bennett tells us, there is no ambition in Marguerite. She is tranquil. So George marries Lois, who "inspires" him to enter, at twenty-two, a competition to build a great town hall, while Marguerite marries Prince, an etcher of talent but unknown to the Sunday supplements—hence a failure. George wins in the competition. The outbreak of the war finds him married, with three children, but dimly unsatisfied. He enlists. At the end we see him accompanying a Major on a round of minor purchases in a chartered taxicab—steel nib pens and such like minutiae.

Mr. Bennett's satire was never so keen, so delightful. The scene at the opening of the great town hall is a

thing to revel in. The stiffness of adolescent ambition is acutely rendered. In the suicide of the marvellously complexioned Miss Wheeler we glimpse a rift of the marvellous. On the whole the book is one of Mr. Bennett's lighter efforts, but gleaming with wit—not microscopically alive like the Five Towns books, but living nevertheless, in a way that it is a delight to realize.

COMMON CAUSE

Common Cause. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. Illustrated. The Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.60 net gold.

Newspaper stories have, generally speaking, a way of running in either one or the other of two well-worn grooves. If short stories, they usually tell of a cub reporter who scores some kind of a remarkable "beat"; if novels they usually relate the history of a young man who becomes possessor of a moribund newspaper, and by his brains, energy and idealism revives the paper and does wonders for the town or small city in which the story is placed. Mr. Adams' new book belongs to this latter class, but Jeremy Robson, his very much alive hero, has something more difficult, more dangerous, and more insidious to fight than the customary graft, political corruption; he has to fight the propaganda which would have made of the Middle-Western State of Centralia nothing more nor less than a kind of Little Germany.

When the story begins, in the year 1912, the city of Fenchester, capital of the State of Centralia, is already to a very great extent in the hands of the "Federated German Societies" of the State. These control the schools where the children are carefully drilled in singing "Deutschland Ueber Alles," though they know little or nothing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." And partly because of their eagerness to conciliate the powerful German vote, partly because most of them honestly believe they are merely placating a harmless mixture of vanity and sentimentality, the politicians almost without exception unite in lauding the so-called German-American citizens. Young Jeremy Robson, a reporter on The Record, has his first faint and indistinct glimpse of what all this implies at the meeting which opens the book. But though he is himself 100 percent American, as is Marcia Ames, the heroine, he is no immaculate hero, but a faulty, flesh-and-blood human being, who does not always behave exactly as he should. Moreover, he becomes deeply interested in local politics, and after a turn of fortune makes him the owner and editor of the almost defunct Guardian, joins wholeheartedly in the fight against the supposed domination of the financial and public utility corporations. The leader of this fight is State Senator Marcia Ames, known as "Smiling Matt," from that Northern Tier district a majority of whose inhabitants are German.

Then the great war comes, and "the State of Centralia" is lifted up a thousand voices of acclamation to the cause of the German advance. And when it seemed that the Kaiser was to be victorious "the loyalist Imperial colony could hardly have rejoiced more openly or more fervently than did Centralia." And all the politicians would not protest for fear of the German vote, and the business men were afraid to speak because those who did were immediately made to pay the penalty for offending the organized Teutons, and Jeremy Robson of The Guardian does not anger the advertisers who were the financial mainstay of his paper, and who were nearly all German. But when the Lusitania was sunk, an event which the Deutscher Club celebrated with a private banquet, Jeremy Robson, editor of The Guardian, decided to protest against the contemptible role of neutral any longer. His newspaper, alone among all those of Centralia, dared to protest, and to protest openly and emphatically. Then the fight was on, and from that moment Jeremy Robson was more than full.

The entrance of the United States into the conflict made little if any difference to most of the Germans in Centralia. A few there were who dared to proclaim themselves Americans first, but they were very few while the German-language press, both secular and religious, printed violent attacks on England, "extolling and exalting Germany, snarling at the military pretensions of the United States, and the Governor of Centralia, calling to the German vote, helped to foster organizations whose slogan was "Keep the Boys at Home," and who talked about "A Rich Man's War." These prepared to bring out a newspaper which was to profess itself intensely American and to publish editorials about "American Blood for American Soil," "Our Army for Home Defense," and talk a great deal about "Our Land"—"Our Land" ostensibly meaning the United States, though another interpretation might have been present in the minds of some of the participants. It seemed that Jeremy's long struggle was about to end in defeat. But they had one and all reckoned without Miss Marcia Ames. Marcia had spent many years in Germany, and she knew how to deal with Germans. By a very clever device she struck the Germans who had been refusing to advertise in The Guardian in their most sensitive spot—the pocketbook. By organizing the loyal women of Centralia—most of whom were members of those families whose heads had to do with the interests Jeremy had attacked in the old days—she brought victory out of defeat. Also, she aided certain laudable activities of the United States Government to bring the Germans cringing and whining to their knees, protesting that they were really loyal Americans, devoted to the same patriotic ideas as The Guardian.

Back. By Charles D. Stewart. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.60 net (gold).

An amusing though somewhat disjointed narrative, Mr. Stewart's latest production is not exactly a novel, neither is it a series of episodes of essays or short stories. It all has to do with a very remarkable young man, one James Buckingham Summers, generally known as "Buck," whose knack of landing on his feet is really nothing less than extraordinary. He also possesses a gift for making friends of all kinds and descriptions, being on intimate terms with the philosophical Jimmie Brent, day laborer at the Empire Buffet, and also with Professor Arthur Holt of the Department of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages at the State University, where Buck was a student—principally of football. It was this side diversity in his choice of friends, moreover, which enabled Buck, not only to rescue the professor and his pretty young wife from the troubles which seemed about to fall upon them when the university officials threatened to disperse with the Department of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages, but later to be the means whereby those were reached who were able to do such expert juggling with Professor Holt's poetic and symbolical play that it actually became a highly successful extravaganza. Meanwhile, Buck left college, had some lively experiences in the moving van business, ran a society circus, invented a patent biscuit cutter, and found for himself an unusually desirable wife.

While the book could be gratefully improved by radical cutting, it is often very entertaining, and every reader who has ever lived in a place at all like the Stratford Apartments will sympathize deeply with the very likeable Professor Holt and the unsophisticated Cynthia. Indeed, the description of the Stratford Apartments and their automatic elevator is one of the best things in the book, a little essay which will surely appeal to those who have earned by sad experience that quiet is a most expensive luxury. The account of the professor's play and its transformation is also well done, and so is the closely related history of how poor, innocent Cynthia presently found herself involved in a perfect web of deceit. Buck himself is more agreeable than the average all-knowing and all-conquering youth who is so prominent a figure in modern popular fiction, and in short, Mr. Stewart's little book is a pleasant volume with which to while away an idle hour.

THE DESERT OF WHEAT

The Desert of Wheat. By Zane Grey. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$1.50 gold.

The best in Mr. Grey's new novel is his elemental feeling for the soil of the Northwest and the wheat it grows. Our American novel is largely surface. It has been proved in criticism of our literature, that there is in it no sense of an immortal soil, an anchorage in eternity.

It has been said of it that it is sown on the sidewalk; that it is hectic, feverish, never attaining the brooding serfdom of the old-time novel, and with the deep immersion in locale, as in Hardy's Wessex novels, for example. In "The Desert of Wheat," Mr. Grey has suggested the literary possibility of such immersion—in the descriptive passages about the wheat and the wheat field, the hills and valleys, the sense of kinship with the very soil, the brown earth. This feeling it is that imparts to the descriptive passages and some of the dialogue a certain glow. But Mr. Grey has stifled this appreciation of the inextinguishable in the interest of plot. The story deals with the criminal sabotage employed by the I. W. W. after the entrance of the United States into the war. It is an exciting story. But the author's sensitiveness to his setting makes one hope that he will one day abandon more excitement for deeper things. Why should we not have literatures expressive of different parts of the country, each with local flavor and character? England has it, and she is a much smaller country than we are.

Kurt Dorn, the hero of the novel, is the son of a German-born farmer who reverts, with characteristic blindness, to a fanatical passion for his mother country after the entrance of the United States into the war. The German agency, but Mr. Grey shows a realization that some of the men, though misguided, have a real grievance. The novel does not impress one as being a deeply felt picture of labor conditions in the Northwest. One gets the sense that Mr. Grey has used the I. W. W. outbreaks as a literary device.

Kurt Dorn goes to war, though he is needed more acutely in the wheat fields than in the trenches. One of the most touching episodes in the book is the scene where Kurt, who does not appear till after the middle of the book, and then only through his letters to his sister. The boy, though under age, has enlisted and is waiting anxiously to be sent across to fight for his country. But conditions in the camp were bad, insufficient clothing and pneumonia was rampant. The boy dies and the father's outburst is extremely moving. In all, Mr. Grey has written a very readable and engrossing story with a suggestion of what he might do if he turned his interest to character instead of to "thrills."

News Brevities

Foregoing the assistance of the hands on the handlebars in riding a bicycle on the Settlement streets does not constitute an offense against the statutes, providing the rider and cuts no fancy figures, according to a decision in the Mixed Court yesterday. A Chinese house-boy was charged with riding along the Dixwell Road with both hands off the bars. The Chinese Police Constable, when questioned admitted that the cyclist was steering a straight course, with nary a wobble. "It is not an offense," said the Assessor, in dismissing the accused, "unless he is 'trick riding,' constituting a danger to others. When the police give evidence as to this sort of riding I will fine the offender heavily."

Two cases of paratyphoid fever and one of diphtheria among the foreign population of the Settlement are recorded in the Health Officer's report for last week. Two deaths resulting from cerebrospinal fever occurred among the Chinese and, as reported previously, 73 Chinese died of influenza. Indications so far this week are that influenza fatalities among the Chinese population are at about the same rate as last week. No further foreign deaths have occurred.

The ordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., will be held at 14 Kiukiang Road on April 1 at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Shareholders of the Bute Plantation, 1913, Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting at 2 Kiukiang Road on April 8 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first extra race meeting will be held next Saturday, commencing at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. R. P. Tenney, American Consul and Mixed Court Assessor, who has been ill with influenza, was back at his duties at the Consulate yesterday.

Mr. W. A. Chapman, clerk of the United States Court, who has been seriously ill with influenza, for the past several weeks, is reported as recovering steadily at the Red Cross Hospital.

The Municipal Gazette reports that at the request of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club, it has been decided to include within the estimates for the current year a sum of \$1,600 to provide for an additional bowling green for use by visitors to Hongkew Recreation ground. The new bowling green will be constructed on the vacant land at the north end of the park in proximity to that already in use.

The American Food Products Co. has been sold at auction by Mr. N. E. Lorton, United States Marshal, to satisfy judgment. The concern was purchased by Mr. C. F. Joy for \$2,500.

Correspondence in the Municipal Gazette records the acceptance for hanging in the ward at the Victoria Nursing Home of a clock presented by the Working Committee of the British Flower Shop in memory of Mrs. Horace Harbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Swan announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Reuben Statira Swan to Mr. Harjo H. Ferris of Bombay, India.

Committee Planning Memorials Of Battles

Whole Empire Is Represented In Body Formed At War Office To Direct Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, March 17.—A Battle Exploit Memorials Committee, consisting of senior officers representing the whole Empire, has been formed by the War Office to consider the erection of prominent memorials to the battlefields, preferable to divisions or higher formations. It is pointed out that the exploits of smaller units may be recorded on these memorials. Claims from Australia, New Zealand and India must reach Whitehall before September 1.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in

AMERICAN GOLD

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EMPRESS LEAVES SATURDAY

The Empress of Japan of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will arrive from Hongkong Saturday morning. The tender, with passengers, is due at the Customs Jetty at nine o'clock. The Empress sails for Vancouver Saturday night, the outgoing tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 6:30 o'clock.

China On Way Out

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China left San Francisco last Saturday and is due at Shanghai on Tuesday, April 8. The China brings

720 tons of cargo for local merchants. The steamer Nanking sails for Manila at noon today. Monmouth At Kobe
 The Barber Line steamship Monmouth, from New York, has arrived at Kobe and is expected at Shanghai on March 27.

HEAVY MAIL DUE MONDAY

The United States Postal Agency has been notified by cable that 1,004 sacks of American mail are to arrive on the Javary, due here next Monday.



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 wire lamp

Made in sizes to fill
 any lighting need—from
 tiny lamps small as a pea
 to sizes giving 2000 candle
 power.
 When buying lamps
 look for the mark and
 name as given above etched
 on the glass to safeguard
 you.

Tokyo Electric Co.,
 and
 China Lamp Co.
 Show Room

P564, Nanking Road.

Phone: C. 4907

A-48

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.
 To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.
 One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects, if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS		
1 First Prize	.....	\$50,000
1 Second " "	.....	10,000
1 Third " "	.....	5,000
2 Fourth " "	.....	4,000
2 Fifth " "	.....	2,000
2 Sixth " "	.....	1,000
10 Seventh " "	.....	1,000
20 Eighth " "	.....	1,000
20 Ninth " "	.....	800
20 Tenth " "	.....	600
50 Eleventh " "	.....	1,000
700 Twelfth " "	.....	10,500
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	.....	600
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	.....	200
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	.....	100
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	.....	120
4 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	.....	30
4 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	.....	40
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	.....	3,990
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	.....	3,990
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	.....	3,990
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	.....	7,980
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	.....	7,980
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	.....	7,980
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	.....	990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	.....	990
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	.....	990
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	.....	180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	.....	180
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	.....	180
4,780 drawn tickets	.....	Total \$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all Dealers.
 All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Johnstone And Springfield Big Winners At Race Course

Two Jockeys Take Seven Firsts In Nine Events At Paper Hunt Club Meeting

John Johnstone won the first three events and M. O. Springfield reached the post first in the next three. Mr. Johnstone then won the seventh race. The performances of the two jockeys were the outstanding features of the annual meeting of the Paper Hunt Club yesterday. A good crowd was out and saw some good racing. The fields were small in all except the last two events.

The last race of the afternoon was the best. Portobello, Mr. Cameron up, leaping ahead of Buxted when but 20 yards away from the wire.

There were four steeplechase events, the feature race of the afternoon, the Club Challenge Cup, going to L'Alene, with Sans Peur and Montaine finishing second and third. Messrs. Springfield, Johnstone and Davis, respectively, rode the ponies.

1.—The Tumbler Plate.—First pony to receive \$50; second pony \$20. If five or more starters, third pony, \$10. Weight 154 lbs. Winners of any flat race, after January 1, 1918, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more flat races, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after January 1, 1918, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs.; jockeys who have never won more than three flat races, riding their own ponies, allowed 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. J. Johnstone's brown Hallow E'en, (Mr. Johnstone) 159—1
Mr. Haycam's brown Portobello, (Mr. Cameron) 147—2
Mr. Lion's white Railway, (Mr. Lion) 159—3

Also ran: Strix (Mr. Stromwall), Anam (Mr. Law), Majuba (Mr. Sheap), September Morn (Mr. Heard), Rouble (Mr. Vida) and Anglodane (Mr. Braad-Sorensen). Won by four lengths; one length. Time—2:43 2-5.
Parl-mutuel—for win, \$5.50; for place \$6.10; \$23.40 and \$15.00.
Members' Sweep—first, 208; second, 193; third, 47.

2.—The Jorocks Cup.—A steeplechase. First pony to receive \$50, second pony, \$25. If five or more starters, third pony, \$15. Weight 157 lbs. Winners of any Paper Hunt Club event this season 7 lbs. extra. Winners of any steeplechase excluded. Jockeys who have never won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—From Loong-fel Gate, once round and in.

Mr. J. Johnstone's grey Plain John, (Mr. Johnstone) 156—1
Mr. G. L. Wilson's grey The Earl, (Mr. Wilson) 158—2
Mr. P. W. Massey's ches. Border Minstrel, (Mr. Springfield) 160—3

Also ran: Sea Swallow (Mr. Boyd). Won by many lengths; one length. Parl-mutuel—for win, \$8.20; for place, \$6.30 and \$16.40.
Members' Sweep—first, 269; second, 54; third, 283.

3.—The Tally Ho Cup.—First pony to receive \$50, second pony \$20. If five or more starters, third pony \$10. Weight 154 lbs. Winners of any flat race of one mile and a half or over after January 1, 1918, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after January 1, 1918, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races riding their own ponies allowed 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—Two miles.

Mr. J. Johnstone's grey Colinton, (Mr. Johnstone) 154—1
Mr. Bahnehill's ches. Scala, (Mr. Crokan) 154—2
Mr. Jodfert's piebald Le Rhin, (Mr. D. Siffert) 148—3

Also ran: Revenge (Mr. Hill), Black Jester (Mr. Law), Leven (Mr. Cameron). Won by three lengths; many lengths. Time—4:30 2-5.
Parl-mutuel—for win, \$6.30; for place, \$5.70 and \$7.90.
Members' Sweep—first, 134; second, 93; third, 286.

4.—The Club Challenge Cup.—A steeplechase. An entry for, and open only to, winners of one or

more light or heavy weight prizes during the past season. Weight 156 lbs. To be won three times by the same pony, the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Entrance fee, \$5. A cup, value \$50, to be given to the late holder of the Challenge Cup changing hands, and one, value \$100, in the event of the late holder having won the Challenge Cup for two consecutive years with the same pony. Winner's name to be engraved on the cup each time it is won. Second pony to receive \$30; third pony \$20. No rider to be qualified unless he has ridden through at least two hunts during the season. The stewards have agreed to waive the qualifications of riders this season owing to the small number of hunts held. Over a course selected by the stewards.

Mr. Jodfert's grey L'Alene, (Mr. Springfield) 158—1
Mr. H. G. Robinson's ches. Sans Peur, (Mr. Johnstone) 156—2
Mr. C. N. Davis's grey Montaine, (Mr. Davis) 156—3

Won by many lengths; many lengths. Parl-mutuel—for win, \$14.90; for place, \$14.40.
Members' Sweep—first, 48; second, 251; third, 277.

5.—The Pleasant Quarters' Cup.—A steeplechase. First pony to receive \$50, second pony, \$25. If five or more starters, third pony, \$15. Weight 157 lbs. Winners of any Paper Hunt Club event this season 3 lbs. extra. Winners of two or more steeplechases excluded. Jockeys who have never won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs. Winners at this meeting excluded. Entrance fee \$5.—Over Morris's, once round and in.

Mr. F. W. Potter's grey Bonnie Boy, (Mr. Springfield) 159—1
Mr. J. Johnstone's ches. Water mark, (Mr. Johnstone) 159—2
Mr. Stubb's ches. Disappointing Bird, (Mr. Law) 152—3

Also ran: Settlement (Mr. Boyd). Won by four lengths; many lengths. Parl-mutuel—for win, \$16.80; for place, \$6.30 and \$6.20.
Members' Sweep—first, 63; second, 295; third, 118.

6.—The Hung Joe Plate.—First pony to receive \$50, second pony, \$20. If five or more starters, third pony, \$10. Weight, 154 lbs. Winners of any flat race, after January 1, 1918, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more flat races, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after January 1, 1918, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Winners at this meeting excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races riding their own ponies allowed 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—One mile.

Mr. E. B. Rowe's grey Grey sand, (Mr. Springfield) 155—1
Mr. J. Johnstone's grey Hop Scotch, (Mr. Johnstone) 154—2
Mr. G. D. Count's grey Buxted, (Mr. Dalgleish) 159—3

Also ran: Liberty Bond (Mr. Heard), Sea Hawk (Mr. Hill), Rouble (Mr. Vida) and Blackford (Mr. Grayrigg). Won by many lengths; a head. Time—2:04 2-5.
Parl-mutuel—for win, \$23.30; for place, \$6.80; \$10.00 and \$6.20.
Members' Sweep—first, 255; second, 83; third, 279.

7.—The Stewards' Cup.—A steeplechase. Presented. Second pony to receive 60 percent and third pony 40 percent of the entrance fees. Weight 157 lbs. Winners of any Paper Hunt Club event this season 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs. Winners at

Mr. J. Johnstone's grey Colinton, (Mr. Johnstone) 154—1
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Members' Sweep—first, 134; second, 93; third, 286.

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Members' Sweep—first, 48; second, 251; third, 277.

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Also ran: Settlement (Mr. Boyd). Won by four lengths; many lengths. Parl-mutuel—for win, \$16.80; for place, \$6.30 and \$6.20.
Members' Sweep—first, 63; second, 295; third, 118.

6.—The Hung Joe Plate.—First pony to receive \$50, second pony, \$20. If five or more starters, third pony, \$10. Weight, 154 lbs. Winners of any flat race, after January 1, 1918, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more flat races, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after January 1, 1918, 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Winners at this meeting excluded. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races riding their own ponies allowed 7 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—One mile.

Mr. E. B. Rowe's grey Grey sand, (Mr. Springfield) 155—1
Mr. J. Johnstone's grey Hop Scotch, (Mr. Johnstone) 154—2
Mr. G. D. Count's grey Buxted, (Mr. Dalgleish) 159—3

Also ran: Liberty Bond (Mr. Heard), Sea Hawk (Mr. Hill), Rouble (Mr. Vida) and Blackford (Mr. Grayrigg). Won by many lengths; a head. Time—2:04 2-5.
Parl-mutuel—for win, \$23.30; for place, \$6.80; \$10.00 and \$6.20.
Members' Sweep—first, 255; second, 83; third, 279.

7.—The Stewards' Cup.—A steeplechase. Presented. Second pony to receive 60 percent and third pony 40 percent of the entrance fees. Weight 157 lbs. Winners of any Paper Hunt Club event this season 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs. Winners at

this meeting excluded. Entrance fee \$5.—Twice round.

Mr. J. Johnstone's black Black Diamond, (Mr. Johnstone) 157—1
Mr. C. C. Boyd's cream Springie, (Mr. Boyd) 157—2
Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey Carrikerfergus, (Mr. Springfield) 159—3

Won by one length; many lengths. Parl-mutuel—for win, \$7.70; for place, \$6.10.
Members' Sweep—first, 419; second, 46; third, 361.

8.—The Reef Stakes.—First pony to receive \$50, second pony \$20. If five or more starters, third pony \$10. For "Heavy Weight" riders and for ponies that have been nominated for the paper hunts by heavy weight riders who have registered as such. Weight 180 lbs. Entrance fee \$5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. W. Potter's grey Wild Night, (Mr. Robinson) 150—1
Mr. Fash's black Nigger Minstrel, Mr. Lemarchand 196—2
Mr. Fash's grey Big Ben, (Mr. Hooper) 187—3

Also ran: Tordross (Mr. Gibbings), Kernberg (Captain Balmson), Ironsides (Mr. Rodger), La Vesle (Mr. Demets), Beaconlight (Mr. Martin Little) and Paragon (Mr. A. W. Burkill). Won by two lengths; one length. Time—1:25 3-5.
Parl-mutuel—for win, \$15.40; for place, \$7; \$7.10 and \$16.30.
Members' Sweep—first, 476; second, 112; third, 107; unplaced, 453, 206, 6, 153, 414 and 258.

9.—The Hark Forward Stakes.—First pony to receive \$50, second pony, \$20. If five or more starters, third pony \$10. Weight 154 pounds. For ponies that have started and not won a race at this meeting. Ponies placed second at this meeting 5 pounds extra. Ponies placed third at this meeting 3 pounds extra. Entrance fee \$5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Haycam's brown Portobello, (Mr. Cameron) 159—1
Mr. G. D. Count's grey Buxted, (Mr. Dalgleish) 157—2
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Hop Scotch, (Mr. Johnstone) 159—3

Also ran: Railway (Mr. J. Lion), Strix (Mr. Stromwall), Anam (Mr. Hill), Majuba (Mr. Sheap), Sea Hawk (Mr. Springfield), Blackford (Mr. Grayrigg) and Anglodane (Mr. Braad Sorensen). Won by one length; one length. Time—1:32 4-5.
Parl-mutuel—for win, \$33.70; for place, \$8.70; \$5.50 and \$7.20.
Members' Sweep—first, 159; second, 477; third, 244; unplaced, 28, 251, 451, 57, 132, 548, 188 and 244.

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Mr. Haycam's brown Portobello, (Mr. Cameron) 159—1
Mr. G. D. Count's grey Buxted, (Mr. Dalgleish) 157—2
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Hop Scotch, (Mr. Johnstone) 159—3

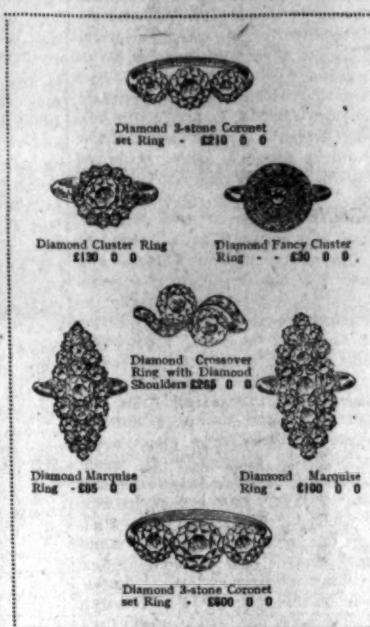
Also ran: Railway (Mr. J. Lion), Strix (Mr. Stromwall), Anam (Mr. Hill), Majuba (Mr. Sheap), Sea Hawk (Mr. Springfield), Blackford (Mr. Grayrigg) and Anglodane (Mr. Braad Sorensen). Won by one length; one length. Time—1:32 4-5.
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WEATHER

Misty, rather fine weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 20, 1919

The Birth Of The League (London Nation)

IT wants no seeking to discover the parallels between these days in Paris and the end of the war of 1871. The scene which thrust itself on our memory as we read the speeches at the last public sitting of the Allied Conference, was staged, indeed, in Versailles. That war ended in the royal pageant in the Hall of Mirrors, when all the Princes of the German tribes under the strong compulsion of Bismarck thrust upon the reluctant King William the title of Emperor. The swords flashed, and the royal throats acclaimed the House which for half-a-century was to concentrate in its hands an unrivalled Continental Power. The quiet civilian scene of last Saturday was a less theatrical spectacle, but it made a League which will exceed the German Federation in power and scope and opportunity as immeasurably as the Empire itself transcended the least of its component States.

If the event falls to impress us with its immense significance, the reason can only be that the will to make the League of Nations has made its way so surely that it has come to seem as inevitable and necessary as peace itself. The opposition to it, save perhaps in America, has never been open, and the danger to the League is not that any State will oppose it or break away from it, but rather that the egoisms of many States may distort the principles on which alone it can be securely founded. By insisting that the creation of the League shall be the first and not the last task of the Conference, Mr. Wilson has won the initial success, and proved himself a master of political strategy. If the Conference had been left without a guiding principle to thread its way through the countless claims and pretensions which will come before it, the result would certainly have been a patchwork peace and might have lived with the evil memory of the Congress of Vienna. To this Power which asks for impregnable frontiers that violate nationality, to the other which seeks guarantees for its traffic with the outer world in the actual possession of ports or coasts or river valleys which other races inhabit, what answer could it have given? Create the League and the answer to all these claims is irresistible. A League which will ensure the peaceful settlement of disputes, and make militarism itself obsolete, can offer to the most nervous Power a pledge of security better than any frontier, and an assurance through international institutions that the ports which it requires shall be open to its use without the need of actual possession. The idea of co-operation which underlies the League must be the principle from which the territorial, military and economic chapters of the settlement are deduced. It can be enforced and would be intellectually sustained by the creation of a link service to which all the great nationalities can contribute of their best in intellect and in devotion to the service of mankind.

It would not help us to solve these problems in detail, to disguise their difficulty. This sitting of the Conference, notable for the direct and moving speech in which Mr. Wilson, with Mr. Lloyd George as his second, moved for the creation of the League, was notable also for the frank expression of the discontent of the smaller States. The plan of the Conference is already plain to every one. The real work, the guid-

ing decisions, are taken in secret sittings by the Great Powers. The plenary sessions of the Conference which all the Allied or Associated States attend are regarded as formal ceremonies, which serve only to ratify and register the work of the august Five. Given the sacred convention of diplomacy by which all sovereign States are supposed to be equal, no other procedure is possible. It would be crazy to leave the real decision of great issues to an Assembly in which Liberia and Haiti count for as much in votes as the British Empire.

The Conference is impotent, and must necessarily be impotent, because it is constituted in flagrant defiance of the real facts. States are not equal, but we do not reach a fair arrangement by concentrating all authority in the Great Powers, Belgium and Serbia and Poland are not the equals of the Powers in population, but they have their own measure, which is not negligible Poland, on the lowest estimate, will have half the population of France and may be in a generation a greater State than Italy. The League of Nations will break in pieces unless this system is reformed, and the reform would come more gracefully before the work of the Conference is completed. It is, of course, some alleviation of the grievance that on the newly constituted Sub-Committees of the Conference the lesser States will have five votes against the ten of the Great Powers.

Even this arrangement, however, is far from meeting the realities of the case. None of the great Powers, as it happens, suffers from lack of ports or waterways. For Poland and Bohemia, not to mention neutrals like Switzerland, and enemies like Hungary, this is a matter of life and death. The Sub-Committees, however, will only report. In the end the Great Powers will decide. The more it is seen that the League of Nations must really become an international government the more will it be driven to adopt a federal constitution. If the smaller States could contrive to arrange themselves in groups, each group might send a delegate to the Executive Council, and even if these delegates had individually only half the voting strength of a Great Power, that would be an advance on the present system, which bars all but the supreme Five from any real share in the shaping of the world's destinies. In the long run, we do not believe that the League can survive without a Parliament which can speak for peoples as distinct from governments. But the first step is to arrange the relative authority of government more fairly.

This constitutional question will vex the Conference, and the League after it, until it is settled. Other issues, however, are perhaps even more immediately vital. The League's constitution will not at the best be completed at Paris, it will gradually evolve. It would be rash, however, to reckon on much revision of the territorial settlement. If that is all done, the League cannot, then only as a partial Alliance. It is from the problems of the former Hapsburg monarchy and the Russian border that the chief danger threatens. Thorny and intricate as the details are, we have here to deal with a general scheme, which stands or falls more or less as a whole. The general idea of a certain school is to treat a certain group of Allied States as the outposts of the Entente in Central Europe, and the barriers "against Germanism and Bolshevism." Each is to be aggrandised at the expense of other races, and the gaps between them are to be filled, for military reasons, by the annexation of unwilling populations. This Grand Plan is openly discussed in Warsaw, in Prague, and in Paris, and its much advertised Polish exponents have publicly fathered it upon MM. Clemenceau and Pichon. The States in question are, of course, Poland, Bohemia, Great Serbia and Rumania. Poland is to include not merely the "indisputably Polish populations," which number about twenty millions, but a further fifteen millions, at least, of Lithuanians, White Russians, Ruthenians, and Germans, while some exponents of the idea would add Courland and the whole Ukraine as well. Danzig, a purely German town, comes into this Poland at one end to make a naval port (a port for commercial use can be had without annexation), and at the other end Eastern Galicia (which is by majority Ukrainian) is included, so as to give military connection with a Rumania, also enlarged at the expense of several other races. Bohemia must include not only all the Czechs, Slovaks and some unavoidable minorities of Germans and Magyars, but also the big and nearly solid German population of three-and-a-half millions round its borders. Further, it, too, must have its military link. The new State has already forced its way to the German town of Presburg on the Danube, and proposes to push downwards, annexing the German

set along the Magyar-Austrian frontier, in order to possess a "corridor" which will unite it with the South Slavs.

Thus does strategy flout the principle of nationality, and Central Europe is turned into a soldier's chess-board. The corridors which will unite Allies will, of course, divide enemies. The corridor to Danzig cuts off East Prussia from Germany. German Austria is artificially held apart from the German Republic. The Presburg corridor, again, walls off Austria from Hungary. This may be strategy, but it strikes us as a madman's strategy. These corridors, assailed from both flanks, would be torn as much as a Chinese wall when war did break out. Nor would any of these States be militarily stronger because it included millions of unwilling subjects. One would have thought that their own bitter experience in alien armies would have taught Czechs and Poles that unwilling conscripts are a military weakness. But the plan needs to minute dissection. It would restore, with the boundaries of historic Poland, the old ascendancy of landed aristocracy over alien peasants; and this unnatural State could survive only if it built up a crushing military system. A settlement on this plan would be a lasting challenge not only to the whole German race, but to all the Western peoples of Russia. It is folly as a military scheme, but it is also a charge of political dynamite which would wreck the League of Nations if it could be founded.

We shall not advance to our goal while we allow ourselves to think of Czechs or Poles as "barriers" or auxiliaries against "Germanism." A Germany which has proved herself in these elections to be 66 percent Republican, progressive, and anti-militarist will be a danger to Europe only if she is unjustly used. We ought rather to make easy the eventual reconciliation of Slavs and Teutons. The test case is really our handling of German Austria. Here is a territory which cannot stand alone. It has no coal or minerals. It cannot feed itself with wheat. It has in Vienna a city too large to be the capital of a little State of vineyards and dairies.

The Austria-Hungary which has been broken up was at least a natural economic unit. There are now for German Austria two possibilities. One is to work for the restoration of some sort of "Danubian Federation," a little larger than the old Monarchy, but formed of the same elements in new proportions. That plan does not at present attract the Slavs any more than it allures the Germans. No such Federation would be possible while Bohemia retains unwilling millions of Germans by force. Dr. Bauer, the able Socialist Foreign Secretary of German Austria, does not reject this idea in principle; he dismisses it, however, on the ground that it involves a true federal government to which the Slavs will not consent. The other course open to Vienna is to unite with the German Republic. Her economic troubles would be solved. Her natural sentiments of kinship would be satisfied. She would escape from a provincial isolation. It was Bismarck who drove her by force out of Germany. His work has all come up for revision. So far as we can judge, it is mostly the extremist Clericals in German Austria who dislike this solution. They hope for a Hapsburg restoration, but they do not oppose it openly. What the German Austrians really desire will be clearer after the elections on February 16. In the meanwhile the unanimous vote of their Reichsrath members (elected, though many years ago, by manhood suffrage) is on record, and it was a vote for union. If that is confirmed by the people, it will be morally impossible for the Allies to oppose it. Here is one of two or three test issues by which the League of Nations stands or falls. It fails if it refuses to apply to any European people the principle of self-determination on which its whole structure professedly and properly rests.

'Morning Papers'

A customer had inspected a large number of clocks of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, but nothing seemed exactly to suit his tastes. At length the jeweler, in despair, fetched out a massive timepiece of complicated design.

"Here, sir, is a clock which will, I think, suit your aesthetic taste. At precisely 10 o'clock every morning the tiny bells chime and a bird hops out and sings a carol."

"I will take that if you will make a few changes in it," said the customer.

"With pleasure," the jeweler said. "I have a daughter," went on the customer, "and I want the clock for the room where she entertains her lover. Make it so that at 11 o'clock at night a milkmaid's bell will ring and a newsboy will skip out and shout, 'Morning papers!'"

Why France Has Misgivings

As President Wilson turns his face homeward with the League of Nations assured and the peoples of Europe enthusiastic converts to his vision, it is only in France, apparently, that he leaves misgivings behind him. The great expectations with which the world awaits the testing and development of this new device against war have already been reflected in these pages. It is interesting, therefore, to note the doubts that still disturb some of France's leaders, where she stands guard, to use President Wilson's phrase, "at the frontier of freedom." Premier Clemenceau and some of his associates feel that the League lacks "teeth" with which to enforce its will, and that if we depend too blindly upon international idealism the result may be Germany once more in the saddle and again dreaming dreams of world-conquest. Specially significant, the correspondents agree, is the French Premier's remark that "while the war has been won, it would perhaps be more accurate to say that there is a lull in the storm." There still remains, he points out, "a chaotic but fruitful Russia, from which great help may be drawn by the Teutons." "Approximately 250,000,000 people are comprised in the Teuton countries and Russia," notes Mr. George W. Wickersham in a Paris despatch to the New York Tribune; and he goes on to ask:

"Can the new Society of Nations, as the French call it, protect the rest of Europe from the menace of these vast numbers? France is asking herself this question. France, as Mr. Wilson said in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, still stands at the frontier of freedom, and beyond her, to the east, the future is full of questions. It is the fall of menace, and France, knowing that upon her would fall the first blow of the new aggression, can not entrust her sole defense to the unborn Society of Nations."

"One fears that we may see in Russia and perhaps in all Eastern Europe, a repetition of Mexico. France fears that. So do others. The only hope of protection through the League of Nations lies in making it in very fact an offensive and defensive alliance, swift to strike if any nation shall break the peace of the world, and ready to make the blow effective. If not, France must remain always on a war-footing, allied with England, and prepared if need be to fight to the death."

Turning again to Premier Clemenceau's frank statement to an Associated Press correspondent, we read:

"With the British army demobilized, the American army back home, and France isolated, there might be a danger of a reopening of the military debate by Germany which might embarrass us were it not for the assurance which President Wilson gave us in the Chamber of Deputies the other day that under the operation of the League of Nations 'when ever France or any other free people is to renounce its traditional aloofness from other peoples and willing to employ the national strength outside its own country, in time of peace as well as under the pressure of war.'"

"All of our plans are based upon the splendid platform laid down by President Wilson. In perfect harmony with the principles which he has enunciated, we are striving for higher and holier idealism in the conduct of affairs of the world. Divested of all mercenary aspirations, we join heartily and unreservedly in the effort to make a better world and one of simple justice to all mankind."

Halling this statement of the Premier's as "an act of ardent patriotism," the editor of the Paris Figaro remarks that "the Allies must be told that the victory bought with so much blood and sacrifice will remain precarious one if they do not know how to complete it," and that "Germany must be shown that she can no longer deceive us, and that it is our firm intention to make peace, also, to the finish." This distinguished editor and Academician goes on to say:

"President Wilson's position in our democracy is that of a magnificent sovereign, and it is extremely perilous. One has heard of no man in contemporary days who possesses more authority and more power. Popularity has given him what divine right did not always confer on hereditary monarchs. On the other hand, by the process of reaction his responsibility is greater than that of any absolute prince."

"If Mr. Wilson succeeds in organizing the world according to his dreams, his glory will dominate the heights of glories. But it must be frankly said that if he fails, he will plunge the world into a chaos of which Russian Bolshevism is but a poor image, and his responsibility before the conscience of humanity will surpass that which can be borne by an ordinary mortal."

"It is the international ambiguity around President Wilson which fatally brings these thoughts. Ambiguity is the only word for it. It consists

in this, that our vanquished enemies appeal to his idea to contest the reality of our victory and tomorrow will evoke his name to refuse us its fruits."

"At the Berne Conference, the center of opposition to the French interests, our opponents have falsely evoked Mr. Wilson's declarations and his principles. There, therefore, exists Wilsonian ambiguity, which weighs heavily on the situation. In particular it weighs heavily on France."

"What is President Wilson's apparent method? It is to subordinate conditions of the peace to a Society of Nations and only to decide on them after defining the constitution of that society. There is no one sign which announces this event with any certainty. During this delay Germany organizes herself, becomes stronger, acts on our disagreements, and prepares to throw in the balance the sword which we did not completely break down."

"The most threatened country, the one which runs the greatest danger from this move, is France. In case public opinion in the United States does not see the danger, it is probable that England and Italy will begin to think about it."

"Civilization defends itself on the Rhine," the English said. They will not disown these words. As long as there remains undisputed this ambiguity, which in itself contains so many dangers, confusion of minds will persist and peace will hang on a thread."

France further calls our attention to Germany's failure to comply fully with the armistice terms, with the growing note of assertiveness in the tone of Germany's spokesmen, the increased activity of her propagandists, and the recruiting of a new Hindenburg army while the Allied armies are rushing their demobilization. "A Paris correspondent of the London Daily News quotes a 'high authority' as saying—

"The Germans are beginning to forget that they are beaten. They are apt to forget that we are in a state of war. They have been slow in handing over transport and other things and are causing a great deal of difficulty."

"We are demobilizing fast; they are not continuing to demobilize. There is danger of Germany saying: 'We do not care anything about your League of Nations, and we have got our troops.' Unless a change takes place we might be faced with a situation in which Germany, as regards the number of men in the field, will have three men as against the Allies' two."

In this connection we have also the testimony of Hugo Haase, the German Independent Socialist leader, that von Hindenburg is concentrating a great army in Eastern Germany. Before leaving the Socialist Congress at Berne for the Weimar National Assembly Herr Haase said, as quoted in a despatch to the New York Times:

"Under the pretense of defending the Prussian border against the Bolsheviks and the Poles, a volunteer army of 600,000 is being organized by Hindenburg in Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. In reality there is no menace of invasion by the Bolsheviks or the Poles which warrants the concentration of so large a force. Hindenburg's headquarters are at Tolberg, on the Baltic coast, one of the chief strongholds of Junkerism, militarism and Pan-Prussianism."

Signs of a growing confidence on the part of Germany are to be found in Chancellor Ebert's denunciation of the armistice terms, and his warning to Germany's opponents "not to drive us to the uttermost." Matthias Erzberger also is quoted as declaring that "Germany would not renew the armistice if the new provisions are too severe." And in a cabled despatch from Paris to the New York Times we read:

"France feels that what the French call the too easy-going methods of dealing with Germany will embolden that country to come to the Peace Conference later, not as a conquered nation, but as an unbeaten country, making vociferous claims for 'rights' and 'immunities' which France is determined she is not to have."

"It is feared, furthermore, that if Germany can have her own way during the armistice period, evading the terms and getting stronger and more confident every day, she will be able to take the next step and get what she demands in the peace treaty. Then, say the French, fighting would be resumed, not in a few weeks or months, but in a few years."

"But the French do not wish to risk serious discontent at home by ceasing to demobilize because of danger across the Rhine. They prefer to get the same results by reversing the process and putting into the new terms of the armistice a rigid provision that Germany shall demobilize."

"When fighting ceased, on November 11, Germany had 121 divisions fighting. She is now supposed to have about a hundred under arms. The French would feel safe if Germany could be compelled to reduce these to twenty-five divisions."

The New York World argues that "whether there is to be peace or a lull in the storm will depend largely upon the American people." Says this strong Administration paper:

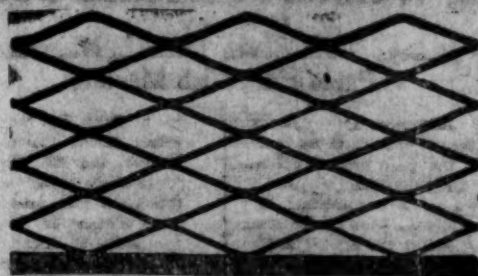
"If, in spite of their bitter and costly experience, they persist in believing that what happens in Europe is so concern of theirs, the armistice was signed on November 11 is

(Continued on Page 7)

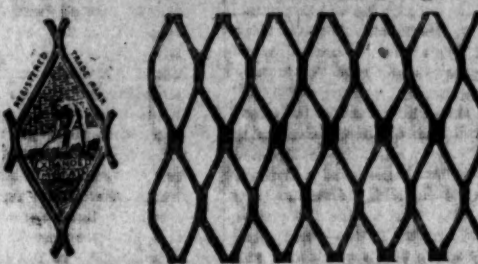
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By George McManus



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By Garrett P. Servis

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I am very glad to explain, as well as I can, the conduct of the sun to-

ward Chicago. On the 4th of July last, when the sun was compelled by the insistence of the earth upon always keeping its north pole pointing in a particular direction, which direction happens at that season to be inclined toward the sun, when the sun, I say, was thus forced on the 4th of last July to shine somewhat more perpendicularly upon Chicago than might be altogether agreeable, it mitigated the situation as far as it could by keeping three million miles

farther away than it was on the 1st of January, thereby very perceptibly diminishing the effect of its hot rays below what that effect would have been but for the increase of distance.

It was, in fact, a solar favor in the nature of a propitiation offered to Chicago and under cover of which the whole northern hemisphere was enabled to benefit.

Always Dependable

But this is not all. On the 3rd of January this year, when again, in consequence of the earth's unshaken resolution concerning the direction of its axis, the sun was compelled to light and heat Chicago with comparative feebleness from a low altitude in the southern heavens, the "god of day" once more showed his consideration for the great city by coming generally three million miles nearer to it and incidentally to the earth. And now again New York, Boston, San Francisco, and indeed all other places in the northern hemisphere, got the benefit of the sun's compunctious concern about the comfort of Chicago. And this sort of thing happens every year. The sun never forgets or neglects its dutiful attentions.

There is yet another thing. A kind Providence pitched Chicago's career at such a point in the age-long cycle of the equinoctial procession that it can never have cause to fear a glacial freeze-up, which might have been its fate if it had come into existence some ten thousand years either earlier or later. What happens ten thousand years from now, of course, can have no particular interest, because by that time, if we may judge by the unvarying experience of the past, even Chicago will have become but a part of the dust of history.

The reason of the present happy state of affairs in the northern hemisphere is that every ten or eleven thousand years the earth's axis, notwithstanding its almost imperceptible change of pointing from one year to another, gets exactly reversed in direction with regard to the sun, so that, while at present Chicago has its winters when the sun is nearest and its summers when the sun is farthest from the earth, yet in ten thousand years the situation will be the other way, and then the winters will come with the sun at its extreme distance and the summers with the sun at its nearest approach.

In An Oceanic Climate
It is true that this is the very situation now prevailing in the southern hemisphere, without producing there any apparently serious consequences, but it is believed that the state of immunity is due to the prevalence of an oceanic climate south of the equator, for, as a glance at a globe will show, the southern is most emphatically an ocean hemisphere, as the northern is a land hemisphere. The influence of the sea tends to equalize temperature and to reduce extremes between the seasons. On

the contrary a land surface, covered and broken with highlands and mountains, is subject to great extremes of temperature. So, it is a logical conclusion that Chicago would not have become what it is if it had been founded ten thousand years sooner or later than it was. The earth is so small in compar-

ison with its distance from the sun that variations in the latter distance are practically the same for all parts of the earth. Between the opening of January and the first week of July the distance of the sun increases three million miles. This is measured from the earth's center, but the earth is only eight thousand miles in diameter or 1-375th of the change of distance.

question is, do these apparitions go away with their families or do they stay on as caretakers of the Royal palaces?
The White Lady of Potsdam, for

instance, the apparition who appears to foretell death or disaster to the Hohenzollerns. There is quite good testimony to the fact that she appeared before the death of the present Kaiser's father, and rumor has it that William himself saw her on that fatal day in 1914 when he declared war on France.

This White Lady carries a bunch of keys at her side, and is supposed to be the ghost of Bertha von Rosenberg, who came to a violent end in the Sixteenth Century.

"I wait for judgment," she said, on one of the only two occasions on which she has been known to speak, and now indeed she has got it.

The Russian court was haunted by many a ghost, of which the most famous is the wrath of the great Empress Catherine herself. The story is that this wrath began its haunting before the death of Catherine herself.

The Austrian royal ghost is a Green Lady. If she had to appear before every tragedy in the Austrian family during the past half century, she must have been sadly overworked.

The last actual record of her having been seen was after the death of the unfortunate Prince Rudolph, who committed suicide in company with the Baroness Marie Vetsera.

Keep Growing. Boy

Really Big Successes Continue To Learn As Long As They Keep Growing

By Dr. Wm. A. McKeever

A bright, manly boy of fourteen has written me asking if he has done wrong by quitting the public school and taking up a course in the business college. Since he is one of a very large class of youths having done, or tempted to do the same thing, I shall reply to them all at once.

If we could "talk it over" for an hour I might perhaps tell you as to whether or not you should change schools. There are so many little factors in such a case. My usual advice is that you stay in the public school, as it gives the best assurance that your outlook on life will continue to broaden and deepen.

Even though he may have to pinch and deny himself and struggle not a little to do so, the boy who finishes the high school is thus made far stronger and able to support himself and to be a four-square citizen as a result of the course. The thing which is hardest to explain to the doubting high-school youth is the fact that he is all the time growing in personal power, in self-supremacy and in ability to secure and hold a good position. It is hard to make him believe that he will later very probably more than make up for all time seemingly lost in pursuing the higher course.

But as to you in particular, my young inquirer, there is a very manly, courageous ring to your letter. You seem to me to be the type which will succeed almost anywhere. I should expect you to make excellent use of the business school. Take your time for that, however. You cannot get something for nothing. There is no short cut to success. Keep learning. Keep growing—that is the great rule of the successful life.

Do not expect to jump out of

school into an easy life position. The best thing the school will do for you, most probably, is to inspire you, cheer you on your way, help yourself, and finally direct you to a place where you can make your life as you go.

Be careful about merely "getting a job." If he is worthy of you your employer will not test you for what you know, but for what you are. He will search you through for evidence of honesty, of personal cleanliness, of desire to please, of readiness to learn, of your ideal of personal growth and independent achievement.

Some boys start by as clerks in a peanut shop and finally come out as bank presidents. Others start as high-salaried cashiers and clerks and come out as poor beggars for a bread-and-butter job of any kind. Education is not nearly all in the schoolroom, but that is the best place to get the foundation—the broader and deeper the better.

The big man, the really successful man, continues long to learn and to educate himself after he leaves the school. Be alert. Watch your step. Start at the bottom. Look ahead. Keep going and growing. Some clerks are bigger men than some bank presidents. It is not so much the size of your place as the size of you.

Finally, learn all you can in the schoolroom. The time spent there is not lost. In the end it may be gained. Set your aim high, but be satisfied to climb slowly. Reject every proffered short cut to success. There isn't any such thing.

Study more than is required to prepare you for the place you seek. It will look bigger when you arrive there, and you will need every available resource. No matter which school you choose, you can win nobly only if you keep growing.

Why France Has Misgivings

(Continued from Page 6)

merely a trace of indefinite and uncertain length.

"The political and social foundations of Europe were never before so unstable. The masses of the people who bore the burdens and sacrifices of this war can not be satisfied with a conventional peace. Unless this was a war to end war and bring a sense of security to them and their children, they will feel that they have been cheated out of the victory that they gained. They are not likely to be cheated unless the United States cheats them by refusing to recognize the moral obligations that it has incurred. If that happens, there will be little confidence left in American good faith, and much reluctance ever to depend on it again.

"Unless the terms of peace can be guaranteed nobody can foresee what the next ten years will bring forth in a Europe that is already economically desperate. There can be no League of Nations unless the United States participates. The Senators who declaim against participation on the part of this country always assume that the advantages would all be reaped by others and that none of the benefits would come to the United States. Economically we have quite as much at stake in the permanent peace of Europe as anybody else, and in respect to national security it is by no means certain that we have nothing at stake, assuming, even, that the United States is prepared to arm to the teeth in self-defense.

"Premier Clemenceau is right in refusing to regard the present truce as carrying any elements of stability in itself. Whether it is a peace or a lull in the storm must depend upon the attitude of the American people toward a League of Nations and their willingness to assume whatever

obligations such a compact makes necessary. They hold the key to the situation, and if they follow the leadership of the Senate malcontents in preference to the leadership of President Wilson they will find that the isolation they demand is neither magnificent nor safe. There is no security for anybody in shirking."

From The Literary Digest.

Those Royal Ghosts

There is one point about this wholesale abdication of crowned heads which seems to have escaped popular notice. What is going to become of their attendant ghosts? There is no self-respecting Royal family on the continent which has or had not its ghosts or ghost. The

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SCHOOLBOY FIVE LOSES TO BLUES BY BIG SCORE

"Y" Team On Long End Of 64-26 Game; Navy Forfeits To Rowing Club

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Training School	9	2	.818
Y.M.C.A. Blues	11	3	.786
Rowing Club	9	4	.692
Y.M.C.A. Reds	3	9	.250
American School	2	10	.166
U.S. Navy	1	12	.077

Yesterday's Results—
Blues 64
American School.. 26

Rowing Club 1
Navy 0
(forfeited)

Game Tonight
Training School vs. Reds at Y.M.C.A.

Piling up 64 points, the Y.M.C.A. Blues had little difficulty in beating the American School at the Rowing Club yesterday afternoon. The final score was 64-26 and all the points on both sides were made from the floor.

The Navy forfeited a game to the Rowing Club. There was no change in the standing of the teams in the League.

Nichols, Hening, Glaugue and Haskell were the heavy scorers.

The summary:

Y.M.C.A. Blues 64 Amer. School 26

Nichols 11, Hening, 7; Haskell, 7; Glaugue, 6; Siler and Campbell.

Goals from floor: Nichols, 13; Glaugue, 11; Hening, 7; Haskell, 7; Siler, 6; Siler and Campbell.

Time—two 20-minute periods.

Referee—Garrett. Timer—Greeves.

Scorer—Rugh.

SKOTTOWE CUP GAME FOR BENEFIT OF B.W.W.A.

Proceeds Of Final Match In Championship Series Will Go To Charity

The proceeds of the final game in the Skottowe Cup series, to be played Saturday afternoon at the Police Field, will go to the British Women's Work Association. Arrangements have been made to handle the big crowd expected at the deciding game between the St. Xavier's and Shanghai Recreation Club elevens. Tickets at one dollar are now on sale.

Japanese Victors In Tennis Tournament

(American Press Wireless)—Philadelphia, March 14.—Ichihya Kumagae and Kashio, two Japanese tennis players, played their first indoor tennis tournament on Tuesday, each winning his match. Kashio defeated Lieut. R. L. Gilbert 6-0.

MUSICAL PROGRAM GIVEN IN AID OF SOLDIERS' FUND

American Woman's Club Presents Pleading Entertainment At The Union Church

A very pleasing and highly appreciated musical program was given at Union Church yesterday afternoon by the American Woman's Club. The proceeds going to the King's Fund for the Disabled, on behalf of the Union Church Ladies' Society. Tea was served at 2:30 to a good attendance, the program following:

- (a) A Bowl of Roses—R. Coningsby Clarke.
- (b) Macushla—Chauncey Olcott.
- Solvieg's Song—Grieg.
- Miss Shilbeth
- Two Fantasies—Jensen
- The Misses Jansen and Mrs. Hide
- The Nightingale's Song—Nevin
- Mrs. R. M. Bradley
- (a) Berceuse—Ludwig Schytte
- (b) A Minuetto Sonata E Minor—Grieg.
- Mrs. R. B. Nichols
- If Thou wert Blind—Noel Johnson
- Mr. Loehr.
- Merci, dilette Amiche (Pity, Beloved Ladies) I Vespri Sicilian—Verdi
- Miss Shilbeth.
- Nachstuck—Robert Schumann.
- Mrs. R. B. Nichols.



Mr. J. K. Sague Heads The China Society

List Of Officers Elected For 1919 Received; Expect Activity Here

Following is the list of officers of The China Society of America for 1919, the report of whose election has just been received here:

President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, John K. Sague; President Emeritus, Louis L. Seaman; Vice-Presidents, Henry C. Lewis, Jeremiah W. Jenks and J. Fred Pearson; Treasurer, F. R. Sanford, Jr.; Executive Director and General Secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey; Executive Committee, John A. Siecher, chairman, Robert L. Loeb, K. C. Li, Charles F. MacLean, John A. Stewart, Board of Directors, Hubert C. Anderson, Charles R. Crane, Frank N. Doubleday, Hamilton E. Platts, George Harvey, William B. Hill, T. Hsieh, C. T. Loo, T. T. Low, Robert C. Morris, James E. Sague, Edwin N. Sanderson, Alfred P. V. Seaman, Ma Soo, Walter B. Tufts, John T. Underwood, Warner M. Van Norden, Thomas Ward.

It is understood that Chinese members of the Society who are expected to arrive here from New York in the near future will take up the organization of an active China branch.

AMERICANS PLAYING ROLE IN SIBERIAN MINE DRAMA

By Paul R. Wright
(Staff Correspondent, Chicago Daily News)

Vladivostok, December 26.—Seventy miles or so northeast from Vladivostok are the Suchan coal mines, in a mountainous, heavily timbered country, that is infested with Haughtzue brigands, immense Siberian tigers and wild pigs. The journey thither is one of the most remarkable pieces of travel in the world, but eminently worth making, because in these beautiful valleys a drama is being enacted.

The actors are well worth knowing, and the plot is of interest to every lover of Russia and of civilization. Bolsheviks held sway over the district and its inhabitants for a year, and it failed, just as unrestrained tsarism had failed.

At this writing the Russian workmen and managers are going about their tasks again in peace, the output of coal is increasing every week, and the people of Vladivostok—including the American soldiers—are in no danger of freezing to death this winter and there is fuel to run the locomotives over those highly important railway lines which depend upon Suchan coal for their heat.

There are soldiers there now from the outside world. Because for a long time there was much violence in the Suchan coal fields a show of force became necessary, and today the Russian miners and their Russian bosses as they go about their duties see foreign soldiers, American, Japanese and Chinese. These armed men, by their mere presence and continual readiness to fight, if need be, have exerted a calming influence upon the people. It is known that the foreigners are completely in earnest.

All the people of this coal mine country were kind to me. The Russians, from the aristocratic mine manager down to the lowly pit workers, and the Bolsheviks who stood for their pictures, were very fine, and what is more to the point, I believe that I could discern an increasing mutual appreciation among all classes. Certainly nowhere else in Siberia have I found Russians and Americans coming into better agreement and sympathy than at Suchan.

This phase of the Suchan incident is of immense importance to Siberia and all of Russia. It is obvious that this unhappy nation must pull itself together and awaken from its "psychology of defeat," collecting its daunt faculties for the tasks that lie ahead. In Suchan this is being accomplished. There are signs that the mine management now has a sincere desire to see the workers better educated and more comfortably housed, fed and clothed than they were, and on the other hand it is fair to assume that the workers have seen that Bolshevikism, unrestrained license and confiscation do not function well in practice, however, pretty they may be in theory.

So the people of Suchan, while I was there, were really developing an entente cordiale among themselves

and co-operating in a manner that would bless Russia and Siberia if the same results could be achieved on a general scale.

But before this condition could exist in Suchan the people had to be shown that the Americans were not there to take the mines away from them for American use and for the profit of American capitalists, as they had been told, and also that no other nation was to be allowed to appropriate these riches.

Things had to be handled with extreme care. Gen. Graves, at the head of the American expedition, appreciated the delicacy of the situation. It was realized by all that the problem was to get out the coal and not to kill a lot of people. To this end Col. Loring handled the various elements under his control in a way that prevented bloodshed, while Col. Robinson, chief of staff, was the diplomat of the enterprise. Some of his speeches and proclamations to the natives were wonderful, and most effective.

A factor that added to the general difficulty was the constant danger of international misunderstandings and the evident effort of certain elements to bring about a breach between the Americans and Japanese. Such a rupture would have been most useful to Germany in the hour of its approaching defeat, but no breach and quarrel developed.

Prominent Speakers To Be Heard Saturday

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Mr. Whitman And Dr. Hiltner To Talk At Tiffin

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former premier and Minister of Finance, who is now Director General of the Bureau of Conservation, will speak before the Saturday Club at a tiffin to be given at the Carlton Saturday.

Other speakers will be Mr. Paul Page Whitman, American Trade Commissioner, who will talk on "The Transportation Factor of Post-War Reconstruction," and Dr. W. G. Hiltner, of the American Red Cross, who will speak on "Recent Experiences in Siberia."

Kasugu Maru, Bound For Canton, Wrecked

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Hongkong, March 19.—The s.s. Kasugu Maru, from Formosa, bound for Canton with a cargo of rice, has run ashore outside Lyemun Pass in a fog. The steamer is damaged and her hull is full of water.

ATHLETES OF U.S. READY FOR OLYMPIC SPORTS

Representative Team To Be Entered, Regardless Of Time Or Place

New York, February 11.—"America stands ready to send a representative athletic team to the next Olympic games, regardless of the time or place which may be designated." This was the answer of prominent Amateur Athletic Union officials to the query of the Swedish Athletic Association, made through United States Minister Morris at Stockholm recently.

The track and field authorities of this country have been actively engaged since the signing of the armistice in preparing for a world-wide revival in competitive athletics, and the implied desire of the Swedish association to re-establish the Olympic games did not occasion surprise in A.A.U. circles. Sweden acted as host to athletes from all parts of the world in the meet of 1912, and the impending stadium built for the contests still stands.

Sweden, however, is not the only nation which desired to hold the games and it is probable that a conference of the International Olympic Games Committee will be necessary, in the near future, to pass upon this phase of the situation, especially if the meet is to be staged in 1920, as appears probable.

Whatever the date, the Olympic games will be preceded by several international track meets of more or less formal character, either in this country or Europe. The Swedish A.A. has already cabled to the A.A.U. suggesting an international meet in this country next autumn and offering to send a team of fifteen athletes for competition against a picked American combination. No decision has been reached as yet on the proposal owing to the heavy expenses such an undertaking involves. If certain contingencies, which are under consideration, eventuate this meet will probably appear as a part of the feature events of the sport schedule of 1919.

Troops At Budapest Drive Out Communists

Fighting Began When Attempt To Seize Parliament And Public Buildings Was Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Buda, March 11.—A message from Budapest states that the Communists on the 9th attempted to seize Parliament House and several banks and public buildings. Fighting ensued with the result that the Government troops drove the Communists out of the city.

Congress Of Sailors Is Opened At Paris

Standardisation Of Wages And Other Questions Presented At International Meeting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, March 11.—An International Congress of Sailors, representing Great Britain, America, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, has opened to discuss the standardisation of wages for sailors, compensation for the families of sailors lost in torpedoed ships and tonnage sunk and an international conference with shipbuilders for the standardisation of maritime labor laws.

Government Will Open An Anti-Drug Bureau

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 18.—The Government has decided to establish an Anti-Drug Bureau as the result of representations by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the Vice-President of the Anti-Opium Association.

The Chatham Islands Lecture Topic Today

Mr. I. H. Edgar To Address Asiatic Society On Land Of Lost Race

"The Chatham Islands," the land of a lost race, will be the subject of a lecture to be given before the Royal Asiatic Society this afternoon by Mr. I. H. Edgar, F.R.C.S. The meeting will begin at 5:30 o'clock in the Society's lecture hall, 5 Museum Road, and will be open to the public.

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FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures
for 1919:—

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th,
6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on
each of these days will be rung at
11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 19th
May (Off Day) when the First Bell
will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday,
Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th,
11th and 12th November. (The First
Bell on each of these days will be
rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday,
15th November (Off Day) when the
First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.
prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

1st Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd March

2nd Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 29th March

3rd Extra Race Meeting,
Monday, 21st April (Easter)

4th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 17th May

5th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 4th October

6th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 11th October

7th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or
abandon any of the above extra race
meetings at their discretion.
The First Bell for the extra race
meetings will be rung at 1.30 p.m.
prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race
Meetings, the Loong-fai Gate will be
closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the
Loong-fai Gate will be closed only
while races pass that entrance to the
Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the
Public Recreation Ground will be
closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their
Wives and Daughters for the year
1919 have been issued. Members who
have not received same are asked to
notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand
Stand Tickets if nominated by a
Member.

Price, \$2 each for each Race Day.
No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for
Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets
must be forwarded to the undersigned
before noon on each Race Day for
which they are desired. Payment
must accompany all applications.
The issue of any Grand Stand
Ticket may be refused without reason
being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to
the unreserved part of the Enclosure
for each Race Day may be obtained
from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or
at the Gate.
Price, \$1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must
be worn visibly. Non-observance of
this rule will result in challenges by
the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21705

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Current Charges on Telegrams

Senders of telegrams are hereby
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1919, until further notice, the
charges for telegrams will be
collected at the rate of \$0.23 to
equal Fr. 1.00.

J. J. BAHNSON,

General Manager in China
and Japan.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1919.
21718

LOST

A Draft, No. 54, for \$150, issued
by the National Commercial Bank,
Hankow (漢口商業銀行), on the
3rd day of 2nd moon, (March 4,
1919) in favour of Mr. Kan Tze-
Ming (簡子銘), has been lost in
transit. The public are hereby
cautioned against negotiating the
said Draft, as its loss and cancella-
tion have been declared at the Bank
concerned.

KAN TSZE-MING

Shanghai, March 20, 1919.
21719

NEW ARRIVALS

Latest Fiction, Commercial Books,
General Literature, and Magazines.

CHOW TZU KONG

BOOK STORE,

111 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.
21712

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all
enemy subjects who on that date do
not hold exemption certificates
issued by the Repatriation Bureau
are required to proceed to the first
Embarkation Depot outside the
West Gate (西門外黃家園路會
習場所第一候船所) on Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday, March 24,
25, 26, respectively between the
hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on each
day, where they will remain pending
embarkation. All baggage is to be
taken to the Embarkation Depot at
the same time. Baggage is limited
to 350 lbs. per passenger as before.
It has been arranged that those re-
siding in the Foreign Settlement are
to go to the Depot on March 24 and
25 and those residing in Chinese
territory on March 26.

At the time of embarkation only
hand baggage may be taken by pas-
sengers on board ship. All heavy
baggage will be examined by the
Customs at the Embarkation Depot
on March 27 and taken to the ship
before passengers embark. Only
one piece of heavy baggage per pas-
senger will be accessible on the
voyage and this piece should be
marked "Wanted on Voyage" with
the labels provided in the Embarka-
tion Depot.

General LU YUNG HSIANG,

Director of the Repatriation
Bureau.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN,

Co-Director of the Repatriation
Bureau.
21706

**BLACK BEETLES
or
COCKROACHES**

Can be readily exterminated with
BEETLE VIRUS

Simply sprinkle the powder in the
haunts of the beetles and they dis-
appear, together with their disagreeable
odour.

SAFE AND CLEAN TO USE.
60 cents a tin—2 tins \$1.00

Special rates for quantities to Hotels,
Factories, Ships and Railways.

Agents

Mactavish & Co., Ltd

Chemists:
Opposite the Garden Bridge.
21706

There Is Much Exaggeration

in the cry voiced by ill-informed per-
sons that offspring suffers through
parental addiction to alcoholic bever-
ages. This does not apply to chronic
excessive drinkers or hardened drun-
kards, but there is competent evidence
that no such results can reasonably
be attributed to moderate consump-
tion. This is, of course, strongly ex-
emplified by the populations of South-
ern France, Spain and Italy, where
wine is the ordinary dietary.

**ELEPHANT HEAD
PORTS AND SHERRIES**

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

**Royal Asiatic Society
NORTH CHINA BRANCH.**

A MEETING of the Society will be
held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum
Road, TODAY, March 20th, at
5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given
by

MR. J. HUSTON EDGAR,
F.R.G.S.

on
"THE CHATHAM ISLANDS,"
the Land of a lost Race.

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE
PUBLIC.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.
21697

Shanghai Race Club

1st Extra Race Meeting, SATURDAY,
22nd March, 1919.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE
at 1.30 p.m. PROMPT.

The public can obtain admission
badges from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate.
Price, \$1 each.

Grand stand tickets giving admis-
sion to the Grand Stand and Members'
Enclosure may be obtained through
Members.

Price, \$3 each.
Payment must accompany applica-
tions and must be forwarded to the
undersigned before noon on Saturday,
22nd March, 1919.

MAFOOS AND SERVANTS' BADGES.
Members are asked to notify the
undersigned of their requirements
without delay.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21704

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give
notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Rate-
payers will be held in the Town Hall
on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2
o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways
and means of raising the requisite
funds for Municipal purposes, and to
pass resolutions in reference thereto
and to deliberate and decide upon
other Municipal matters and business.
At such meeting the accounts of the
Council for the year ending December
31, 1918, will be submitted for the
sanction and approval of the Rate-
payers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS HAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States
of America.

J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.

H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCA,
Consul for Spain.
21696

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

**THE
"NATIONAL"**

(MODEL NO. 3)



is a portable typewriter of standard
type-bar construction with rigid dur-
able frame of cold rolled steel—built
to stand rough usage—full size
universal keyboard, full width
carriage; has every essential advan-
tage of the big typewriters, yet stands
only 6 1/2 inches high and weighs a
little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour
ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of
type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. \$75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add:
Central 4778 4 Canton Road, Shanghai Mackay

Motor-Cyclists—

Know Your Speed

STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of
motor-cycling. You can know
at a glance just how fast
you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Figures for 1918. Gold Currency

Assets	\$97,620,378.85
Increase over 1917	7,460,204.61
Income 1918	21,651,099.69
Increase over 1917	2,362,102.01
Surplus 1918	8,027,378.55
Profits allotted to policyholders, 1918	1,546,607.16
Paid policyholders, 1918	9,768,564.28
Increase over 1917	928,318.86
Total paid policyholders since organisation	78,862,881.15
Assurance issued and paid for 1918	51,591,392.04
Increase over 1917	3,779,824.56
Assurance in force 1918	340,809,656.13
Increase over 1917	28,938,710.42

T. B. MACAULAY, President.

W. D. McCALLUM, Manager (North China)

The S.S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

on the 22nd inst.

For Freight (Godown accom-
modation at Vladivostock guaran-
teed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & CO.,

26 Canton Road.

Tel. Central 1604.
21699

SHOP WANTED

WANTED to rent, a shop at Nan-
king Road (corner Kiangse Road to
the Bund). State full particulars
and apply to Box 341, THE
CHINA PRESS.
21689 M.21

**Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14**

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large com-
fortable newly-furnished room, with
verandah and private bathroom at-
tached. All modern comforts, tele-
phone, tennis, garage and stabling.
Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA
PRESS.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let,
with board, one large double room,
bathroom attached, suitable for
married couple or two friends.
Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road,
Phone, Central 2321.
21648

FURNISHED ROOM to let,
with board, with private family;
bathroom attached, close to trams.
Wayside district. Reply to Box
335, THE CHINA PRESS.
21669 M.20

TO LET, by private neutral
family, Quinsan Gardens, furnished
rooms with board, all comforts.
Terms moderate. Apply to Box
333 THE CHINA PRESS.
21665 M.22

TO LET, two-roomed apartment,
with housekeeping arrangements,
for bachelors or couple. Very high-
class. Also one office. Apply 51
Szechuen Road.
21418

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge
shorthand and typing, seeks position.
Can assist in general office work.
Willing to start with moderate
salary. Apply to Box 352, THE
CHINA PRESS.
21714 M.22

POSITION WANTED by a
young lady as a stenotypist (begin-
ner). Apply to Box 339, THE
CHINA PRESS.
21676 M.23

EXPERT lady stenotypist desires
position with a reputable American
firm for half-day work. Apply to
Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.
21653 M.21

EXPERIENCED analytical chem-
ist (Chinese), possessing good
knowledge of metallurgy, wishes
position; moderate salary expected.
Apply to Mr. Yung Chia-zai, 31
Kiangse Road.
21553 M.23

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by neutral, a bedroom,
somewhat Central. No board. Apply
to Box 348, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21709 M.20

GENTLEMAN (American) de-
sires room, or room and board.
Please state terms and nationality.
Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21715 M.26

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED someone to teach Eng-
lish in Boy's School, three hours a
day. American preferred. Apply
to J. M. Rogers, No. 179 North
Szechuen Road.
21723

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14
Canton Road, on ground, first and
second floors, from April 1st;
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-
mises.
21597

LARGE, bright godown, second
floor, Central district. Immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 246,
THE CHINA PRESS.
21439

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET for eighteen months, in
Yangtzepoo, a furnished house
of six rooms, with bathrooms,
dressing rooms and verandahs,
facing south, very cool, quiet
neighborhood, inexpensive rent.
Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21716 M.23

TO LET, detached furnished
house, French-town, end June to
middle September, six rooms,
mosquito curtains throughout,
tennis, garage, about 5 miles from
Bund. Cool, open country. Ten
minutes' walk from nearest tram-
line. Or advertiser would con-
sider taking in a married couple or
two bachelors during above period
when his wife will be away. Apply
to Box 347, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21708 M.22

MOKANSHAN house to let, or
for sale. Rental for season, \$160.
Discount to missionaries. J. W.
Crofoot, Pont Ste. Catherine,
Shanghai.
21710 M.22

TO LET, 170C Bubbling Well
Road, Tls. 90 per month. 34 Sey-
mour Road, Tls. 125 per month.
21 North Honan Road, Tls. 50
per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.
21701

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre,
six-roomed residence, all modern
improvements. Rent Tls. 60.
Apply on premises.
21614

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-
roomed, detached corner residence,
tennis lawn, garage, stabling, im-
mediate occupation. Apply pre-
mises.
21604

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed
residence, with garage and tennis
court, on Yates Road, from April
1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further
particulars and permission to in-
spect, Phone, Central 3234.
21596

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Sey-
mour Road). Excellent residence
for small family, four large rooms,
several small ones. Now vacant.
Open for inspection; will renovate.
Apply on premises.
21416

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, at Kuling, for
the season, a bungalow with five
rooms, centrally situated. Replies
to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.
21713 M.20

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, junior (foreigner)
with some knowledge of fire in-
surance and general office work.
Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21717 M.23

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, house-boat in ex-
cellent condition, teakwood hull.
Price Tls. 2,000. Owner leaving
for home. Apply to Box 349, THE
CHINA PRESS.
21711 M.21

WANTED, second-hand kerosene
motor-boat of 7 to 10 h.p. Apply
to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.
21720 M.21

FOR SALE, pedigree pointer bitch,
ten months old, partly trained.
Reply to Box 337, THE CHINA
PRESS.
21674 M.20

FOR SALE: Four-cylinder, 15
H.P. Berliet limousine, in good
condition and running order. For
particulars, please apply to The
Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor
Co., Ltd., Phones, West 1213 or
1202.
21681 M.20

**Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14**

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/7=Ta. 4.36
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. \$6.00
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 109=Ta. 91.74
@ 72.7=Mex. \$126.19
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Ta. 282
Copper Cash per tael 1870
Native Interest Ta. .06
Bar Silver 475d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 26.14
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/7
London Demand 4/7 1/2
India T.T. 305 1/2
Paris T.T. 596
Paris Demand 599
New York T.T. 109
New York Demand 109 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 68 1/2
Japan T.T. 46 1/2
Batavia T.T. 266
Singapore T.T. 5 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 4/8
London 4 m/s. Cuts. 4/9
London 6 m/s. Cuts. 4/9 1/2
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9 1/2
Paris 4 m/s. Docy. 627
New York o/d. Docy. 119 1/2
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 114 1/2

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,000 =Ta. 100
Roubles 100 =Mex. \$2.25

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March
" 1 @ 609 1/2 France 6.79
" 0.81 @ 111 1/2 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 46 1/2 Yen 2.48
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ Roubles
R. Ta. 3.83 @ 4/8 1/2 11

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
New Engineering Ta. 24.50
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Ta. 237.50
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Ta. 237.50 June
Shanghai Cotton Ta. 184.00 June
Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Ta. 19.50 June
Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Ta. 19.50 cash
Oriental Cotton Ta. 69.00 March
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
(30 Shares) Ta. 67.00
Kota Bahroes Ta. 5.50
Shanghai Docks Ta. 131.00
Unofficial
Langkats Ta. 26.50 June
Langkats Ta. 25.50 cash
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Ta. 237.50 June
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Ta. 237.50 cash
Kungyik Cotton Ta. 20.00
Shanghai Docks Ta. 129.00
Shanghai Docks Ta. 130.00
Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Ta. 19.50 June
Tianah Merah Ta. 0.95
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks
Ta. 7700.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
New Engineering Ta. 25.00 March
Unofficial
Kungyik Cotton Ta. 20.25 March

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE BEST HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold
Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
[COMPANY]

No. 8 Kluckland Road

Cotton Market

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son's
report for this week is as follows:

China Cotton.—Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency and closes at a net advance of a couple of points at the buying marts. Whenever a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb offerings and the covering of contracts for short account. It is clearly evident at present that sentiment has become more divided and the active manipulations brought into play at times to advance prices seems to indicate that opposition on the part of up-country holders has been aroused on the bull side, but the support required on every advance to hold the market showed the absence of any natural strength.

On the other hand, Mid-Americans have advanced for the week 325 points for spot, while the May and July positions scored practically a corresponding advance. Broach, in sympathy with the rise in Mid-Americans, has advanced 33 Rps. within the past couple of days the market closing with a firmer undertone.

In summing up the situation, we still contend that looking at the question of supply and demand, the economic conditions of the world markets point to a higher level of prices unless the outlook should be changed materially by startling unexpected developments in regard to the world industrial situation. As to the China staple the near future hinges on the developments in Mid-Americans and Indian cottons, coupled with the attitude of Japanese buyers and up-country holders. The latter for the present seem determined to hold out for higher prices. Meanwhile, as to the immediate future, it is quite likely that a further decline may take place, but we hardly think it will arouse any fresh bear speculative enthusiasm. We must not overlook the fact that the bears are not having a very pleasant experience to date in covering their heavy short sales, and are contenting themselves with the hope that within the next three weeks the farmers will have to realize cash in order to defray their expense for the Chinese Ming holidays. With the chances that any bulge would bring out more liquidation in spots and futures, the fact remains that we have been running against a phenomenally light movement and we are therefore averse to advising our friends to follow declines of any consequences. Tone of the market, steady.

Liverpool Market, March 13, 1919.
Price of Good Middling, Spot 17.70d.
Price of Good Middling, March 18.53d.
Price of Good Middling, May 18.45d.
Market, firmer.

New York Market, March 15, 1919.
Spot 28.60 cents
(March 17, 1919).
May 24.65 cents
October 21.60 cents
Bomby, March 10, 1919.
Broach, 471 Rps. per khandy.
Market, firmer.

In their report for week ending March 20, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows:
China Cotton.—A fair business is reported during the past week and while prices do not show any appreciable advance the net result is about Ta. 1/4 in advance of last week's quotations. The continued rise in New York, Japan and India has brought forth a few buyers though local merchants are selling freely at market rates. Our Japanese friends do not seem inclined to support the market, most of whom are more on the bear side than otherwise. There is no doubt, however, that a feeling prevails that immediately peace is signed the outlook for the staple would show much improvement. Tone of the market, quiet to steady.

N.Y.—Commencing from next week our circulars will be issued on Saturday instead of Thursdays as previously.

Liverpool:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.
Sakelardis 27.00d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 13.91d.
Price of Good Middling 16.76d.
Price of Good Middling last reported 18.00d.
Tone of market, quiet.
New York Market:
Price of Mid American, May 24.65d.
October 21.60d.
Market, quiet.
Indian Market:
Broach, new crop, Rs. 463 per candy.
Market, steady.

NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITAIN ARE TOLD

Statement Made in Commons Deals With Vast Work Accomplished Through The War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 12.—Moving the vote for a naval personnel number 230,000. Mr. Walter Long said that between August, 1915, and March 2, 1919, the colossal number of approximately 23,500,000 effective, 3,500,000 non-effective, 2,500,000 animals and 43,000,000 tons of British military stores had been transported for the military authorities by sea. Since the conclusion of the armistice British mine-sweepers had destroyed 5,500 moored mines and no merchantman adhering to the prescribed routes had been damaged by a moored mine. The Empire might well be proud of its merchant marine for no ship had ever failed to sail for want of men, despite the fact that some of these men had been in torpedoed ships five times.

After referring to the difficulty of forecasting future naval policy until terms of peace had been signed, Mr. Walter Long said that demobilisation was proceeding as rapidly as was consistent with safety.

Alluding to Admiral Lord Jellicoe's tour, he said that the object of this visit was to try to secure greater co-operation in future between the navies of the Empire. He believed that, with a spirit of give and take, extremely satisfactory results would be the outcome of this visit if he rightly realised the respective responsibilities and possibilities. He looked forward to the time when the overseas navies would play an even greater part than in the past. The Admiralty fully realised its duty to provide a navy sufficient for the needs of the Empire but the only plan which can be laid down at present was that in future the navy must be able to show the flag throughout the Empire. The navy must not only maintain the integrity of the Empire but must continuously play a leading part in preserving the peace of the world.

Statement Is Forthcoming
Mr. Long said that the Admiralty is preparing a plain and straightforward statement of the part played by the navy in the war which would prove to be one of the most wonderful stories ever told. He dwelt on the world-wide activities of the navy during the war. Not only had it made its power felt at the great battles in France, Mesopotamia and elsewhere but from Scapa Flow to the African Lakes the weight of its hand had been fully appreciated by the enemy. He declared that the final surrender of the German navy was a greater victory than could ever have been achieved by an action at sea.

Referring to the progress of naval science, he signalled out as the most extraordinary development the way in which hearing had been made to serve as effectively as sight. With regard to future policy he considered that until the dust of war had completely dispersed we should be very rash, even criminally wrong, if we adopted definite plans now and proceeded to carry them out. The vote for 230,000 men comprised the maximum figure but it was hoped to reduce the number. Fifty-four percent of the eligible demobilised had been demobilised and every effort was being made to cut down expenditure. The construction of a large number of ships of every description had been stopped since November 11, and some of the smaller ones were being converted to mercantile uses.

The House of Commons unanimously adopted the estimate authorising a naval personnel totaling 230,000.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Coalition Candidate Elected In Liverpool

Rear-Admiral Hall Is Returned, Defeating Mr. Nelson, Aspirant Of Labor Party

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 11.—In the by-election for the West Derby division of Liverpool, Rear-Admiral Sir William Reginald Hall, the Coalition Unionist candidate, has been returned with 6,062 votes. Mr. Nelson, the Labor candidate, polled 4,670 votes.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Chicago, March 18.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The first exclusively Chinese commercial organization in the United States and a new Chinese steamship line for which the merchants of San Francisco subscribed \$3,000,000 were announced at the dedication of the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association building in the Chinese quarter of Chicago today.

The Chinese Consul-General to New York and a number of Chinese residents of New York were welcomed by the Chicago business men. It was stated that the association planned to promote and encourage commercial relations between the republics of the United States and China.

British Association Meets In September

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 11.—The British Association resumes its meetings in September at Bournemouth with Sir Charles Parsons as President.

At the Front

OLIVER Typewriter
ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT" IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1 Fochow Road.

Electric Toasters

Toast made on the Table
It is delicious and far better than the usual toast.

Have you tried it?
For further particulars, etc., apply to the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coal and Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coal and Goods	Local	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coal and Goods	Local	Fast	Slow	Coal and Goods	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50				Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	9.20	14.10	15.30			
Jiaohai	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	15.06				Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	9.40	14.35	16.05			
Sanwen	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.28	15.13	15.13				Changsu	dep.	8.04	9.48	10.40	14.50	16.20			
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	15.29				Yehai	dep.	8.41	10.31	11.20	15.01	16.40			
										Kashih	dep.	7.15	9.29	11.22	14.10	16.50			
										Kashih	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.45	17.25			
										Sungling	dep.	9.05	10.47	12.59	15.08	17.40			
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55											
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12			Lungwa Junction	arr.	8.15	10.38	11.38	14.06	15.35	17.23	18.33
											Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40
Sungling	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42													
Kashih	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.25	16.58	18.49													
Yehai	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.50	14.35	17.22	19.20												
Changsu	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.60	17.53													
Hangchow	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24													
Zahkou	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19													
	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35													
KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU										KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25	14.00	17.20				
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	—	16.55	—			Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R. Restaurant Chai

view of the rumor that a military conference was being held in Changteh, Honan, President Hu urged him to return.
On account of the disturbances in Siberia and Mongolia, the border provinces are repeatedly asking for the increase of military forces. As this is contrary to the plans of the Government for the curtailment of troops, President Hu Shih-chang proposes to substantiate the border by the employment of the War Participation Army and the Border Defense Army and to disallow recruiting and training.

The report of the death of Tsuchun Chao Ti of Honan is officially denied.

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"Appetite Makers"



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Anchovy-Stuffed Olives in Oil	Imported Pure Paprika
Selected Spanish Olives	Finnan Haddie
(Loose and in jars)	(All cooked ready to eat)
Smoked Boneless Herrings	Fish Balls
Fat Salt Holland Herrings	(Norwegian Style Fishkoller in Fish Bouillon)
Spanish Salted Anchovies	Bar-Le-Duc
California Antipasto	(An hors d'oeuvre par excellence)
	(French Whole)

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangsu, Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenbu, tons 2,468, Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 150.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, March 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suifu, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 150.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. S. Kusaki, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Puyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Taitung, Captain A. Toribara, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Katuo, tons 2,654, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, March 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 150.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckoo, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 150.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kiangsu, Capt. J. B. How, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, March 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwang, Captain J. Milne, will leave on Sunday, March 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott, R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Friday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Monday, March 24, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Pakhot, Captain W. C. Cowan, will leave on Saturday, March 22, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENSIN.—The Str. Choshu M. Captain N. Kamizawa, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Monday, March 24, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TIENSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Lazon Maru, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at —. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.—The Str. Alps M. Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Tuesday, March 25. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shoen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Tuesday, April 8. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at —. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

Saturday, March 22, 1919.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 25, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Friday, March 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Sunday, April 6, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Tenyo Maru Feb. 19
Colombia Mar. 1
Stanley Dollar Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru Mar. 8

For Tacoma

Africa Maru Mar. 6
Harold Dollar Feb. 26
Empress of Russia Mar. 15

For New York via Panama

Bismarck Mar. 8
For London, etc.

Telesas Feb. 19
Kitano Maru Mar. 3
Celebes Maru Mar. 8
Hyson Mar. 7
Gleniffer Mar. 8
Hector Mar. 12
Atreus Mar. 13
Novara Mar. 13
Nore Mar. 13
Bendoran Mar. 16
Inaba Maru Mar. 17
Pyrrhus Mar. 19

For Liverpool

Sado Maru Feb. 19
Agamemnon Feb. 19

For Bombay

Dilwara Mar. 11

For Saigon

City of St. Helena Mar. 8

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Sulvo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangsu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangsu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, from Shanghai, is due at Singapore to-day and will leave for Colombo and Bombay tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Nanking, from San Francisco, arrived at the China Merchants' Central Wharf on Tuesday afternoon and will sail for Hongkong and Manila today at noon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai to-day and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave for Nagasaki, Kobe and Osaka tomorrow morning at 5:30 o'clock.

The R.V.F. s.s. Oleg, with nine passengers from Vladivostok, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from Delny, will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf today and will leave for the same port via Tsingtao tomorrow at one o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, from Bombay, left Colombo on Tuesday and is due at Singapore on Monday, March 24. The Dunera will leave for Hongkong and Shanghai the same day and may be expected to arrive here on April 4.

The Barber Line s.s. Monmouth, from New York, is now discharging at Kobe and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 27.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woonung, Luenyi, Ngankia, Poyang, Tungung, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Pengden, Shunten and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinking, Yingchow, Singen and Katong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Passage: Telephone Central 461.

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S.S. Venezuela April 1	S.S. Ecuador April 5
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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz April —	S.S. Colusa May 1

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (via Hongkong and Singapore).

*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 23 Mar. 25
This steamer will call at Antwerp
*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, April
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Apr. 7 Apr. 8
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17
FOR HONGKONG

*CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, Apr. 1 Apr. 2
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Mar. 23 Mar. 25
CHOSHU MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. N. Kamizawa, Mar. 22 Mar. 24
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Pootung, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Mar. 23 Mar. 24
*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA
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Empress of Japan Mar. 22	Empress of Asia Mar. 15
Empress of Asia Mar. 29	Empress of Russia Apr. 10
Monteagle Apr. 8	Empress of Japan May 8
Empress of Russia May 3	Empress of Asia May 31
Empress of Japan May 17	Monteagle May 31
Empress of Asia May 24	Empress of Russia June 6

*Monteagle calls at Moji

*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds. Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

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SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU For San Francisco May 6

SHINYO MARU For San Francisco May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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S.S. "NANKING" APRIL 1 6th

S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 12 27th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" MARCH 20th

*S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 9th

*S.S. "CHINA" does not call at MANILA.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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